



# THE INDEPENDENT

3,022

TUESDAY 25 JUNE 1996

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## Don't be beastly to the Germans

Imagine a nation which is peaceable, democratic and generous in its foreign aid and its treatment of refugees; a country in which very many people speak good English; which invests in Britain and matters to our security; which has become prosperous by investing in the world, which has been linked with Britain, for good and ill, throughout its history, which is musical and cultured, devoted, friendly and politically relaxed.

Are we in favour of this country? Are we, in some sense, on its side? Well, of course we are. In its modern, post-1945 incarnation and success, we helped make it.

Today we need its friendship and sometimes we need its help. And if all this is true, and it is, it is time to say what

seems to be both obvious and barely-sayable. We are pro-German.

Yet read much of the press yesterday and you would think Britain loathed the Germans. Football might have been the excuse and the tone may have been intended as jocular, but the effect was savagely hostile. The *Daily Mirror* parodied Neville Chamberlain's sombre announcement of the outbreak of the Second World War to declare "Football war on Germany"; the *Daily Star* declared: "Watch out Krauts, England are gonna bomb you to bits..."; and the *Sun* suggested: "Let's Blitz Fritz".

It may be that this outbreak of tabloid anti-Germanism marks a turning point. By 5.15pm last night, the Press Complaints Commission had

received 67 complaints, the most since the Hillsborough stadium disaster in 1989, and the editor of the *Mirror* had apologised.

Journalistic plans to hire a Spitfire to drop leaflets on Berlin and to take a tank to the German embassy were, it seemed, being hurriedly spiked. At Westminster, an Early Day Motion was tabled by Labour and Conservative MPs deploring "the frenzy of jingoistic, notably anti-German, nonsense in the tabloid press".

Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrats' leader, described the newspaper attacks as dangerous and hypocritical.

He said: "The very papers declaring war on the Germans would be the first to lay into fans as 'louts' and 'thugs' if they treated the game as a rerun of



INSIDE

Battenburg, nudists and false teeth, the debts we owe to the Germans  
Page 12

Countdown to the big game at Wembley  
Page 23

World War Two and started attacking the German fans...

"It is about time we grew up and loved our country for what it is, rather than harking back in insecurity, to past glories."

Meanwhile, Tony Blair, the Labour leader, referred to a recent speech in which he attacked the "envious bitterness"

about Germany in the press.

In Germany, the reaction to the press attacks was baffled and hurt. Yesterday's edition of *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, a serious broadsheet newspaper, provided a comprehensive account.

It explained to its readers that the *Sun* was "read by people who don't give a toss about who

runs the country, as long as she has big tits".

But anti-Germanism is more than a passing joke. For the past few years, from the late Nicholas Ridley's notorious interview in the *Spectator* to recent editions about the coming "Fourth Reich" the campaign against European integration has taken on a sharp and unmistakable anti-German edge.

As Mr Blair has said: "One of the worst aspects of Britain's current political debate is that it has become acceptable in Conservative circles to talk about Germany and the Germans in the same tone which English politicians reserved for the Jews 80 years ago and the Irish a century ago."

But though it may have been being cooked up on the right,

anti-Germanism finds hungry customers throughout this country.

Hostility to Germany is potent. We admire their technology and buy their goods. But the British still seem obsessed by Nazism and the war - more so than the occupied countries of Europe still are - and resentful of post-war German prosperity.

Is it nostalgia? Is it, as Mr Ashdown suggests, insecurity? Whatever the cause, the results are embarrassing. German children are bullied in British schools, passing the virus down another generation. Many Germans who live here feel increasingly uncomfortable. Even liberals say things about the Germans that would be considered shockingly xenophobic if directed at any other people. Mass tourism has made

France, Italy and Spain feel half like home to many Britons. Yet for us, Germany remains a land apart, little visited and less understood.

As the last war slowly turns from lived experience to history, this seems increasingly odd. Modern Germany has been one of democracy's great success stories. It is more like modern Britain than either country is like its pre-war self. It may be big and rich, but it is about as much of a military threat to the United Kingdom as Switzerland is, or Swaziland.

This newspaper hopes England wins tomorrow's football game - though it is only a game. We are properly, wholly, patriotic about Britain. But it is time to blow a final whistle on juvenile xenophobia. It is time to say - we like the Germans.



airblazer: A United States forestry aircraft dumping its flame-retardant load on land behind a house as occupants flee during a brush fire that burned 750 acres of land south-east Beaumont, California  
Photograph: Chuck Knight/AP

## NHS cut to the bone, say doctors

LIZ HUNT  
Health Editor

◆ 72-year-old breast cancer  
◆ Weight is a 10-week wait for a woman with kidney  
◆ threatened with the  
◆ home as she tries to  
◆ set of a private op-  
◆ eration she is too  
◆ it six weeks for it  
◆ pital; and the rel-  
◆ 43-year-old man  
◆ "get him life-sav-  
◆ ery because they  
◆ before his turn  
◆ health service.  
◆ is claimed yes-  
◆ ther cost in bu-  
◆ of a National  
◆ ice which has been  
◆ "VODAFONE" by the Gov-  
◆ it's drive for efficiency  
◆ ings, now running at 3 per  
◆ cent per annum from every  
◆ hospital and health authority.  
◆ The examples were drawn  
◆ from the experience of one GP,  
◆ Dr Sam Everington from Tow-  
◆ er Hamlets, London, but he is  
◆ "a unique, Dr Sandy Macara,  
◆ chairman of the British Medical  
◆ Association council, said on  
◆ the opening day of its annual  
◆ meeting in Brighton: "Almost  
◆ every GP could show you  
◆ similar cases."

The language was strong and emotions were running high as

GP said hospital consultants told of life in a health service which they say needs at least £6bn to meet current needs. James Johnson, chairman of the BMA consultants' committee, said patients were being prepared for surgery week after week, only to have it cancelled at the last minute because an emergency admission had taken the bed they needed. "We can't go on treating people like this," he said. "We must have more intensive care

beds." Dr Everington, a member of the BMA council and an adviser to Labour's health team, said a 10-week wait for breast cancer surgery at the Royal London Hospital's Trust was more than three times that recommended in national guidelines.

"This is not just one example. The same thing happened last year. I had a list of 12 women who were waiting." It was only by "virtually begging" that he managed to get his 72-year-old

patient seen at another hospital, he said. The current wait at the Royal London is now six to seven weeks.

Mr Johnson said the efficiency savings demanded by the Government over the past 12 years were a "con trick, a cynical political ruse to cut funding... they are nothing to do with efficiency. The Secretary of State has got to end this 3 per cent cut."

The BMA says that counting the efficiency drive as growth

means that nominal growth of 39 per cent in the decade to 1995/96 is reduced in reality to 15 per cent. On that basis, the service faces a 1.9 per cent cut, this year the association claims.

Mr Johnson continued: "The need to ferry critically ill children around the country in an ambulance in search of an intensive care bed is a bizarre and cruel deception of the public, especially when it is excused under the guise of efficiency." Doctors have a reputation for

whinging about resources but there is a mood of desperation at the meeting of 550 representatives of the BMA's 110,000 membership.

Stephen Dorrell, Secretary of State for Health, conceded the NHS was under pressure, but insisted that funding had increased continuously since 1979. In 95-96, it would increase by £500m, he said. "There are difficult choices to be made always at the margins about how the service grows. It doesn't alter the fact the health service is treating more patients with a wider range of care this year than last, and last year treated more than the year before." NHS managers condemned the BMA's demand for £6bn as "unrealistic". Karen Cairns, director of the Institute of Health Services Management said: "An additional £6bn is the cost of the police force of this country. Is Dr Macara suggesting we take the bobbies off the beat and give them a stethoscope?"

Marco Cereite, chairman of the NHS Trust Federation said the money would be "wonderful to have, but unrealistic." While the NHS was under severe financial pressure this year, claims that it was falling apart were "nonsense".

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### ...but is that just another easy soundbite?

NICHOLAS TIMMINS  
Public Policy Editor

A tax-funded National Health Service has many invaluable advantages. But as Enoch Powell, Minister of Health 30 years ago, shrewdly observed: "it endows everyone providing as well as using it with a vested interest in denigrating it".

Yesterday, the doctors were at it again. In the Sixties they said the NHS needed a few scores of millions on a budget of £1bn amid warnings that it was collapsing. In 1974 they demanded a Royal Commission and £500m on a £3bn budget as

the then British Medical Association secretary warned "we cannot go on like this". Yesterday the call was for an extra £6bn on £40bn, amid warnings that the service was going down like the *Titanic*.

The sum, proportionately, is always broadly the same - the gap between Britain's spending on health and that of the OECD average. It reflects the efficiency of the NHS, which makes it a bargain buy internationally. But by conflating a clutch of horror stories with a demand for another £6bn, the doctors yesterday did neither themselves nor their patients a service.

This year is financially very tight. After years of generous settlements to get the NHS reforms in, a fierce squeeze is on. Stephen Dorrell, the Secretary of State for Health, may have miscalculated. He may yet have to go back to the Treasury for more cash. But the realistic gap this year is at most a few hundred million, not £6bn.

By indulging in hyperbole, the doctors risk destroying the very thing they claim to be defending - the public's faith in the NHS and with that, the service itself. Their patients deserve better.

Trouble Ahead? Health Service. Second Section



### QUICKLY

#### Job bias against men

More men than women appear to be complaining about bias shown towards them in job applications. The Equal Opportunities Commission, celebrating 20 years of sex discrimination legislation, said yesterday that this was a growing trend. Page 3

#### Risk for unemployed

Britain's unemployed would risk destitution to get themselves back to work under a wide-ranging welfare-to-work package disclosed by the Labour Party yesterday. The



Agassi: First round defeat

most radical idea is to introduce local discretion to spend money from income support and government training schemes in the way they best judge will help get the claimant back to work. Page 4

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## news

# Lifebelt for Hogg in beef crisis

ANTHONY BEVINS  
Political Editor

A lifebelt was thrown to the Agriculture Minister, Douglas Hogg, by the Liberal Democrats last night - ironically through a Commons motion censuring him for mishandling the BSE crisis.

The censure proposal, to be debated this afternoon, will force ministers and MPs to defend their beleaguered colleague. The House will consider a call for his salary to be slashed to £1,000, a parliamentary device of no confidence in an individual minister.

Roger Freeman, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Cabinet Minister who has been put in charge of the Government's cattle cull, yesterday told the Commons that there was no question of Mr Hogg being replaced in a summer reshuffle - the debilitating speculation that was rife in Westminster and Whitehall yesterday.

While it is always possible that Mr Hogg might decide to jump by resigning before he is pushed, there can be no guarantee that he will not be sacrificed by John Major at a time of his own choosing.

In a statement on the Florence summit that was given rare support by the Tory benches, the Prime Minister told the Commons yesterday that he expected the Government to have completed all the stages of the process under which the European beef export ban could be lifted by November.

"Securing agreement of these steps would restore the position on beef exports to what it was before 27 March," he said. "In other words, we would be in a position of being able to sell for export to the European Union young animals and all the beef which could be then sold in the UK." Mr Major said that the targets were ambitious.

Tony Blair pointed out the in-built ambiguity of the statement, asking: "Is he now saying that the ban will finally go in No-

vember. Is that actually what he said?"

With Mr Major and Cabinet colleagues shaking their heads at that point, the Labour leader said that while the Government was obliged to take specified action, the response of the European Commission was discretionary.

There were no guarantees in that process, Mr Blair suggested, because the same people who had been so stringent at an early stage of the crisis - the Commission's Standing Veterinary Committee - would have to recommend a lifting of the export ban.

"Whatever fiscal he has today," Mr Blair said, "the damage will be there with this country for many years to come."

The Prime Minister turned that attack back against Mr Blair, saying that he evidently distrusted the word of Britain's European partners. He also accused the Labour leader of cowardice: Mr Blair had not had the guts to criticise the deal; nor had he had the guts to defend it.

A Swiss expert in BSE has alleged that there must be more cases of the disease in Continental countries, but that farmers are not reporting them because they would lose money by doing so, writes Charles

Arthur. Professor Mark Vandevelde, of the Institute of Animal Neurology in Berne, Switzerland, said yesterday "Switzerland has had 220 cases of BSE since 1990, but it seems to stop at the border. But we imported it in cattle feed, most of which came from France and the Benelux countries, which had in turn bought it from Britain. So we have to ask ourselves why there isn't more BSE in those other countries."

France has reported a handful of BSE cases, but Belgium and Luxembourg have never reported any. Professor Vandevelde said "To track BSE, you have to have a good surveillance system - and that means farmers have to be compensated."



The taste of summer: Strawberries at 60p a punnet in Romford, Essex. A luxurious 18p each on the first day of Wimbledon  
Photographs: Brian Harris (above), David Sandison (below)



## Wimbledon's game, set and strawberries

An English garden in London's SW19 threw open its gates to the world yesterday to begin its annual summer party, writes James Cusick.

In these green and pleasant surroundings, warm beer and cricket is banished in favour of strawberries and cream and Pimm's.

Despite the famine of home-grown favourites, Wimbledon is still not only about tennis. At the River Restaurant in the Savoy Hotel yesterday, you could have spent £7.50 on a bowl of strawberries-and-cream as you looked over the sunlit Thames. At the SW19 garden party, 10 strawberries would set

you back a mere £1.80. A bit more than last year but when you fork out £47 on a bottle of Bollinger, 18p a strawberry must be cheap, relatively.

Ensuring all things change while all things appear to remain the same, is hard work for the organisers of SW19's annual summer bash.

In 1933 gentlemen playing on the summer party's Centre Court were allowed to wear shorts. In 1980 electronic service line monitors were introduced. Yesterday the net court judges, yesterday made redundant by another electronic device. The revolution, like England's own, was quiet.

## Faulty cable delays library

CHRIS BLACKHURST  
Westminster Correspondent

Twenty miles of electric cabling in the new British Library building at St Pancras in London, could be defective, with the copper wiring totally exposed, it was admitted yesterday.

This was one of a series of embarrassing disclosures from the Department of National Heritage as it gave evidence to the Commons Public Accounts

Committee about continuing cost overruns and delays to the library project.

Since the National Audit Office, the public spending watchdog, produced a report on 15 May, admitted Hayden Phillips, Permanent Secretary at the Department of National Heritage, the bill had risen another £15m to £511m.

This compared with a budget set in 1985 of £383m. In July 1990, ministers raised the limit

to £450m. This went up still further in November 1994, to £496m.

Now, even in the last month, said Mr Phillips, it had gone up again.

MPs were also told that the library will not now be completely open to the public until June 1999.

Listening to this catalogue of woes, the Committee, chaired by Robert Sheldon MP, did not conceal their anger. Mr Sheldon

described the story of the library as "a very sorry tale."

Mr Phillips pointed out that in July 1994, ministers had considered scrapping the project completely.

Mr Phillips and Dr Brian Lang, the library's chief executive, attributed the spiralling cost and delay to "two major crises" that had hit the project: an automated book-shelving system that did not work and damaged electronic cabling.

## Sorry, the angels are out today

Poor old Hillary Clinton. Not only is she being subjected to more intrusive examinations than go on in all the gynae wards in China, but now it has been revealed that she has been getting in touch with her "personal archetype predecessors" (who in Hillary's case include Gandhi, Eleanor Roosevelt and - one suspects - a Sioux squaw called Wrongly Abused Woman, or something).

The process is known as "docking with one's angel", apparently. Only in America, I hear some readers cry complacently. Not at all. From where I was sitting high above the House of Commons yesterday, I could see plenty of MPs attempting to dock with their angels and trying to commune with their P.A.s. All of them had, of course, chosen rather heroic and admirable angels. As a result some were having immense difficulty - as NASA Mission Control used to put it - with the docking procedure.

Take Roger Freeman, Heziza's deputy - the number two's number two. In his own mind



DAVID AARONOVITCH

he walks with Wolsey and More, exercising considerable influence in the Counsels of State. Yesterday he stood, rattling his chain of office, to answer a written question from Tam Dalyell about parliamentary procedure. When he had finished his first go, Mr Dalyell responded thus: "Why has the deputy Prime Minister [Heseltine] fumbled answering this question?" Cast out from the glories of his mental Hampton Court, Freeman could only wait that he was the minister responsible, it was his job, he'd answered all the questions, spoken in the debates, he was sorry if the honourable gentleman wasn't satisfied. Angel undocked.

The big question, however, was who the Prime Minister's personal archetype predecessor would turn out to be. Due to give a sceptical House his report on the triumphant conclusion of his Continental War would he choose Wellington, Drake, Henry V or Nelson?

Actually Mr Major's tone was considerably less martial and overweening than this. Yes, he had gone there to do a job; they all had. It had been tough - always - with European opponents. Close contest, but he was proud of the boy. Clearly the angel that the Prime Minister had been trying to dock with was Terry Venables - the substantial problem being that he couldn't actually (when push came to shove) quite remember the actual score.

Tony Blair sat opposite him with a look of growing contempt. His hair grew long and lank, a wart appeared on his upper lip and Oliver Cromwell slumped there, contemplating with disgust the ungodly and incompetent, evincing an almost religious yearning to dismiss

what might, after 16 years, be called the Long Government. Behind him the New Model Army - knowing what they fight for (well, sometimes) and loving what they know (or, mostly) merged with their archetype predecessors as they strove to overturn the old, corrupt order.

Into the centre of his own Athenian Agora, strode Demosthenes - Paddy Ashdown - to dazzle the polls with his attack on the government's "puerile policy of posturing". This magnificent alliteration fell a bit flat; it probably sounds better in ancient Greek.

The last word went to a Trojan Cassandra Cash had cried woe, woe and thrice woe on the head of the House of Tory, should he not sum it up. At last the Prime Minister had realised the truth of this prophecy and the curse was officially transferred to the doomed Mr Blair, whose "opinion polls have dropped by nearly 10 per cent". Mr Cash sat down, robes rent and hair torn, another successful docking completed.

## SIGNIFICANT SHORTS

Labour is set to send Britain's first Muslim MP to the Commons after a decisive result in the re-run ballot to choose a Labour candidate for the safe seat of Glasgow Govan. Mohammad Sarwar beat the sitting MP Mike Watson, by 258 votes to 231.

Mr Sarwar, a 38-year-old businessman and Glasgow councillor, defeated a former Labour MP by just one vote last year. Mr Sarwar's National Executive Committee ordered a re-run after claims of illegal voting. Mr Sarwar said the selection process had been "successful for all". He added: "I am proud to be the prospective Parliamentary candidate for Govan, which needs social and economic regeneration." Mr Watson, MP for Glasgow Central, said he was disappointed with the result. The re-run went ahead this weekend only after Mr Watson lost a bid in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, to have the ballot stopped over the eligibility of 25 people to vote. *John Rentoul*

Backdated pension payouts of up to £95m may be shared by 60,000 part-time workers as the Employment Appeals Tribunal delivers a ruling today on the workers' claims for backdated rights to occupational pensions. The TUC, which co-ordinated the claims on behalf of health, bank and shop workers, has been pressing for the two-year limit on backdated compensation to be lifted and wants the case referred to the European Court of Justice. An appeal was rejected by the TUC following an industrial tribunal's decision to reject part-timers' claims for backdated compensation. A two-year period, John Monks, TUC general secretary, said. "Companies which have already been found guilty of discrimination against part-timers should not be allowed to get away with compensation on the cheap." *PA*

Crown officials who investigated Thomas Hamilton can be called to the Dunblane inquiry to give limited evidence, Scotland's most senior law officer said today. But they cannot be questioned on the rightness or wrongness of their decisions not to prosecute him, the Lord Advocate, Lord Mackay of Drumadoon, told the inquiry. The Dunblane inquiry has already been told that Hamilton was reported by police three times to different procurators fiscal in Stirling and Dumfries - but on each occasion there was no prosecution. In one case, the procurator fiscal also refused a police request for a search warrant for Hamilton's home, saying the police showed no evidence of behaviour that fell within the category of a crime. *PA*

The £1.5bn sale of armed forces married quarters planned by Michael Portillo would be halted by Labour, warned David Clark, Labour's defence spokesman, last night. Mr Clark said last night: "It's a diabolical idea, it's against the wishes of the armed forces, it's against the long-term interests of the taxpayer, and it makes a nonsense of military planning. We would stop it." The Government is keen to press ahead with the sale to gain receipts for tax cuts but the scheme has deeply upset members of the armed services and was severely attacked in the Lords by Lord Bramall, a former chief of defence staff. *Colin Brown*

Labour deputy leader John Prescott was in plaster today after falling a foot while dashing for a plane. He slipped in Strasbourg as he hurried last Thursday to catch a flight to Florence, where heads of government and ministers were gathering for the EU summit which agreed the deal on British beef, said a spokeswoman for Mr Prescott. A doctor in Florence thought he might have twisted an ankle but advised him to get an X-ray, which revealed a cracked bone, she said. "John was in a lot of pain, but he properly stepped up now." Mr Prescott is expected to return to Westminster later this week. *PA*

Advertisements run by a coach company are advising people not to travel by train. National Express, which operates the Midland Main Line and Gatwick Express rail services, has run an advertisement in the Big Issue telling people not to use the train or hitchhike to get to music festivals. Glenda Jackson, Labour's transport campaign co-ordinator who was sent the advertisement by a constituent said: "The Government claimed privatisation would lead to a railway renaissance, yet here is one of the first private rail companies actively encouraging passengers to travel by road and ignore rail." *Christian Wolmar*

Confusion reigns over emergency contraception. According to a new survey, which reveals that less than a third of women know how to take full advantage of the service. While most are aware that help is available, many are unsure of the length of time emergency contraceptives are effective after unprotected sex. The Health Education Authority study shows that despite extensive publicity aimed at stopping the use of the term "morning after pill", misconceptions remain. Only 31 per cent of women know they have up to 72 hours after having unprotected sex to begin taking emergency contraception pills and up to five days to have an IUD fitted. *Glenda Cooper*

Correction: The reception at the National Liberal Club celebrating the admittance of women members will take place today at the Liberal Club and not at the House of Commons.

### THE INDEPENDENT ABROAD

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سكوا من الأصل



General Gebhard von Blücher, whose prompt arrival saved the Duke of Wellington from defeat by Napoleon at Waterloo, had a morbid fear that he would give birth to an elephant

# The new man arriving late at the office is about to be overtaken by a non-confrontational, helpful woman

Men are having a tougher time in the workplace, reports Barrie Clement (right), Christian Wolmar (below) explains why

Rex Harrison's song in *My Fair Lady* - "Why can't a woman be more like a man?" - might be turned round to ask "why can't men be more like women?" Employers are increasingly turning to women to fill vacancies with the result that 48 per cent of the workforce is female and women may soon make up the majority of workers.

The traditional virtues of women, such as the ability to co-operate and work in a non-confrontational way, have been suggested as the reasons why women appear to be becoming more employable than men. A recent equal opportunities report revealed that more men than women are complaining about bias in job applications.

that there is a "cluster of skills which are predominantly female, and a cluster which are male". She feels that most of the virtues seen as feminine are learnt, from the cradle to university and beyond, rather than inherited at birth.

However, before men charge off to training courses on how to become more sharing and caring, they should ponder the fact that the hierarchies of most organisations are still dominated by men who have got there by using their traditional strongpoints of being competitive and aggressive. Sue Ledwith, joint editor of *Women in Organisations - Challenging Gender Politics*, says that while

and medicine, they tend to get the jobs which are less well paid and take twice as long as men to get promoted into management positions.

Moreover, while traditional women's skills may be ensuring men at least get a job, the old male skills of aggression are needed to get to the top. "Women's traditional approach may be good at getting them into middle management but to reach the top they may have to change into an aggressive style, and they may feel it is not worth doing so," Ms Ledwith said.

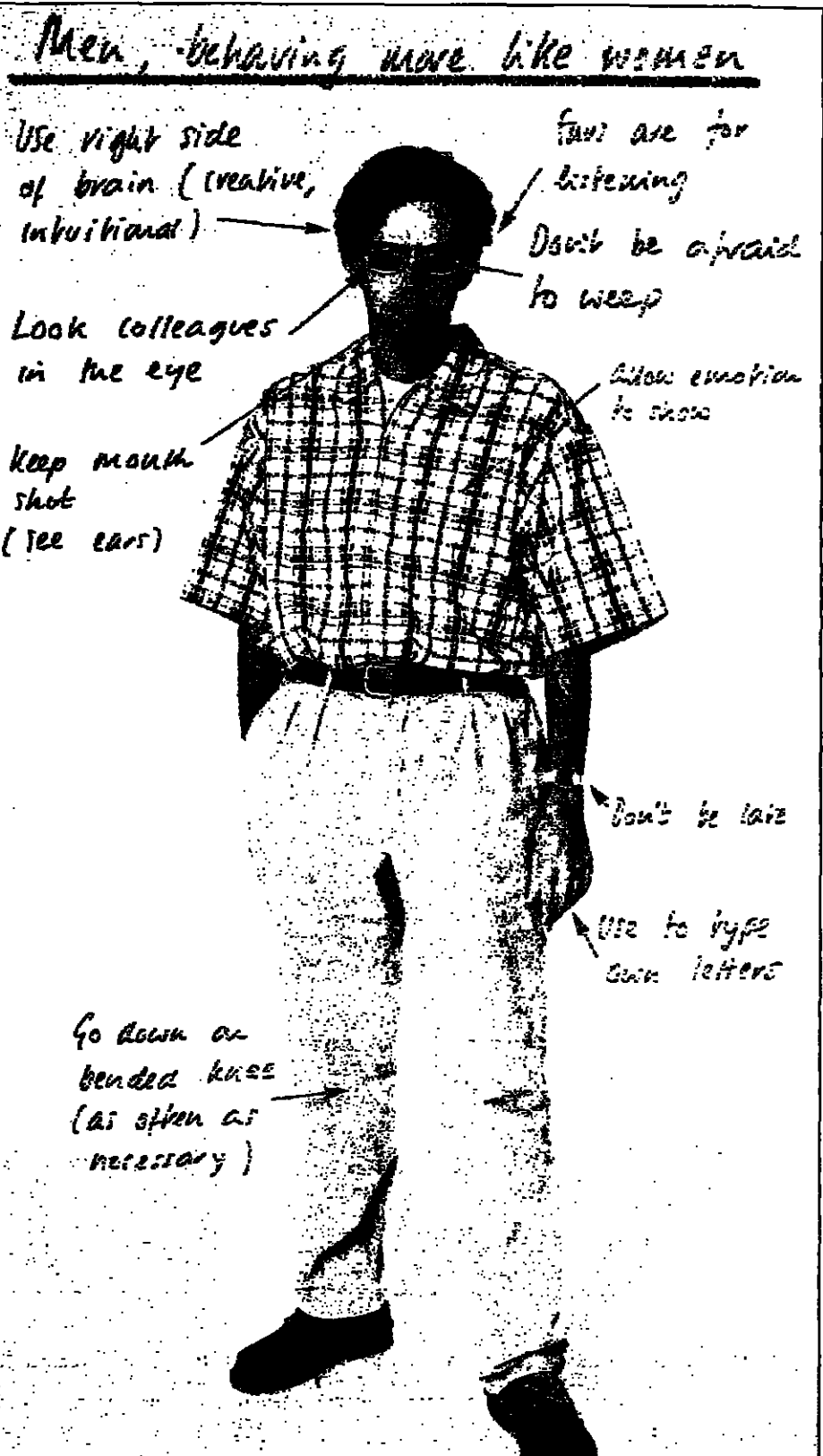
There is, too, a contradiction across the generations. While employers may look to young women to have the same skills as their mothers, they may not do so. Older women became good at juggling the demands of work and home out of necessity. Now, with more emphasis on men sharing housework and childcare, and with better provision of nursery care, younger women may no longer need those skills which endowed their mothers with their ability to cope with many tasks at once.



Hard labour: A magazine image of working men in the Forties Photograph: Advertising Archive

in the past decade the proportion of women in the workforce has risen by 4 per cent to 48 per cent, women still make up only 7 per cent of top managers, "and even that's an optimistic estimate".

Ms Ledwith reckons that employers are taking on women in greater numbers for the traditional reasons that they are cheaper and more flexible: "Jobs that go to women are lower status with low levels of unionisation." Even in the professions which women are increasingly entering, such as law



## More assertive males complain of jobs bias

The Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday celebrated 20 years of sex discrimination legislation by confirming that more men than women seem to be complaining about bias in job applications.

Commission officials however came to pains to point out that most of the 47,860 cases processed in 1995 - up 11 per cent on the previous year - still involved women. Yet the figures that dominated the commission's annual report yesterday were those referring to complaints from men over growing bias by employers and of overtly discriminatory job advertisements.

While some sources within the commission believe the raw data does not entirely support the contention, official EOC figures showed that there were 520 complaints about job recruitment from men in 1995, compared with 805 from women.

The commission believes the decline of male-dominated heavy industry has forced men to look for "women's work", a trend which has accelerated over the last two years. Many complainants are in their fifties and have been recently made redundant.

Officials believe the difficulties faced by men could increase in future because of the underachievement of boys at school and while men are increasingly the victims of discrimination, the figures may also be the result of male assertiveness and their readiness to seek redress.

The report also reveals that more than one in ten inquiries about equal pay and three in ten concerning employment issues come from men. The latter involve promotion, dismissal, conditions of work and a small number of sexual harassment cases. Some 43 per cent of inquiries concerning "consumer

affairs" also come from male applicants. These complaints involve women-only clubs and training courses. A number concerned the growing practice of clubs offering free drinks to women. However, the bread and butter issues still involve women who "faced considerable discrimination at work", the report points out.

Patrick Butler, 50, has become one of the new male victims of sexual discrimination. Last year the recession put paid to his painting and decorating business and he began to look for work. He applied for a job as resident manager at an old people's home.

The first and second interviews went well and the area manager of Goldborough Retirement Property Services said the job was as good as his. There was the formality of a chat with the residential committee at the home concerned. A week later he received a call from the manager saying the committee wanted a woman to replace the incumbent, also a woman.

"There was no doubt about it. I was the victim of sexual discrimination," said Mr Butler. His wife attended the final interview because the job involved accommodation for both of them. The committee asked her if she wanted the job instead. As the conciliation service got involved in the case and Mr Butler was awarded £3,000 in an out-of-court settlement. The company has since been helped by the EOC to train recruitment staff to avoid bias in future.

Kamlesh Bahl, the EOC's chairman, said much progress had been made towards equality between the sexes. "The key message from our 20 years of experience is that it is only by building equality into everyday life that the progress made so far will continue into the future."

## ...but actresses still earn 15% less than male stars

MARIANNE MACDONALD Arts Reporter

Female performers rarely realise that they are being paid less than their male counterparts, it was claimed yesterday, because actors and, particularly, their agents are reluctant to reveal their earnings.

Charlotte Cornwell, who starred in *Dressing For Breakfast* and *Rock Follies*, said: "Actors have been far too shy about talking about what they earn. Men in particular should come clean."

She was speaking at the launch of a survey which has found that female actors were paid an average 15 per cent less than their male counterparts a year, despite working 20 or more days.

Women earn an average daily fee of £352 in films, £15 less than men; £302 in television, £30 less than men; and £122 in radio, £22 less than men, according to the survey of 373 "middle-range" performers.

The only areas where women were paid more, or about the same, were in theatre and advertising. Women and men both earned £82 a day in the West End of London, while at £48 a day women earned only £4 less than men in repertory. In fringe theatre women earned £42 a day, £9 more than men, while in commercials they earned £1,089 a day on average, £145 more than their male counterparts.

Ms Cornwell, 46, said one way to right the imbalance was for actors to tell each other what they were earning. But when she revealed details of her pay in various productions in the *Independent* last March, she had had angry calls from agents.

"Agents will never talk about it, but male actors in particular have a duty to talk about what

they are being paid - although they are criminally shy about doing so," she said.

The Equity-supported report by Dr Helen Thomas, a senior sociology lecturer at Goldsmiths University, also revealed that women were paid less than men for equivalent parts in all performing media. For a lead role women earned an average £166 a day, £84 less than men. For a "large" support role they earned £178 a day, £37 less than men. But in small support roles they earned £352 a day, £16 more than men.

Part of the reason why the women earn less is that there are fewer lead roles for them and they have to compete with a pool of talent at least as large as the male one. Ms Cornwell said that it was not enough for employers to point to the women's lead parts which had emerged in recent years - such as female

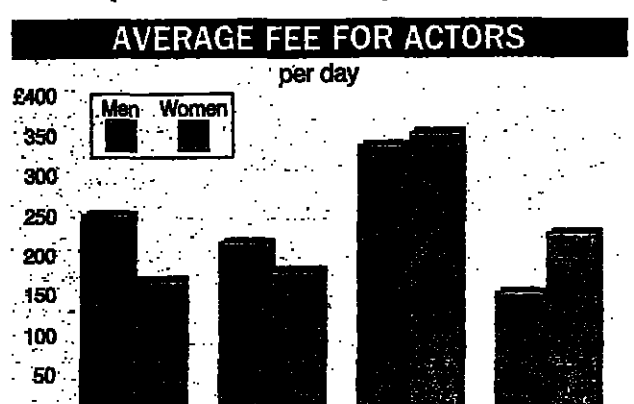
prison governors, psychopaths and football managers.

"We want to start encouraging employers to promote work which sees the world through women's eyes. It's a very different point of view and equally valid," she said. Even Hollywood stars such as Susan Sarandon and Jodie Foster suffered from ingrained sexism when it came to pay, she added.

"If you look at leading actresses in Hollywood they have all been paid less *ad infinitum* than their male counterparts and they've also complained about the roles they've been given."

The *Men Behaving Badly* actors Caroline Quentin and Lesley Ash recently gained equal pay to the male stars Martin Clunes and Neil Morrissey by threatening to walk out on the successful television series.

*Unequal Pay For Equal Parts*: Goldsmiths University, £7.50.



Caroline Quentin: pay rise



Lesley Ash: pay rise

## Drink decoys trap Sainsbury's

Supermarket giant Sainsbury lost its licence to sell alcoholic drinks at one of its stores after police used youngsters to buy drinks there.

Sainsbury's supermarket at Monks Cross, York, was targeted by police who used 14 and 15-year-olds with the consent of their parents.

At a special licensing meeting at Easingwold Magistrates, North Yorks, the police successfully applied to revoke the store's drinks licence, held by

manager Michael Hogsden and deputy Robert Brookes.

The police said girls and boys bought drink, including alcoholic lemonade and rose wine, from the store on three separate occasions. Officers had the approval of licensing justices for the operation.

A video extract of the undercover operation showed two girls, aged 14 and 15, dressed casually with no make up and clutching the wine they had just bought illegally.

Richard Green, for the police, said in no way could the police's methods be condemned because they acted in the public interest.

They investigated Sainsbury after intoxicated teenagers turned up at a nearby disco and annoyed residents. They also received complaints from parents.

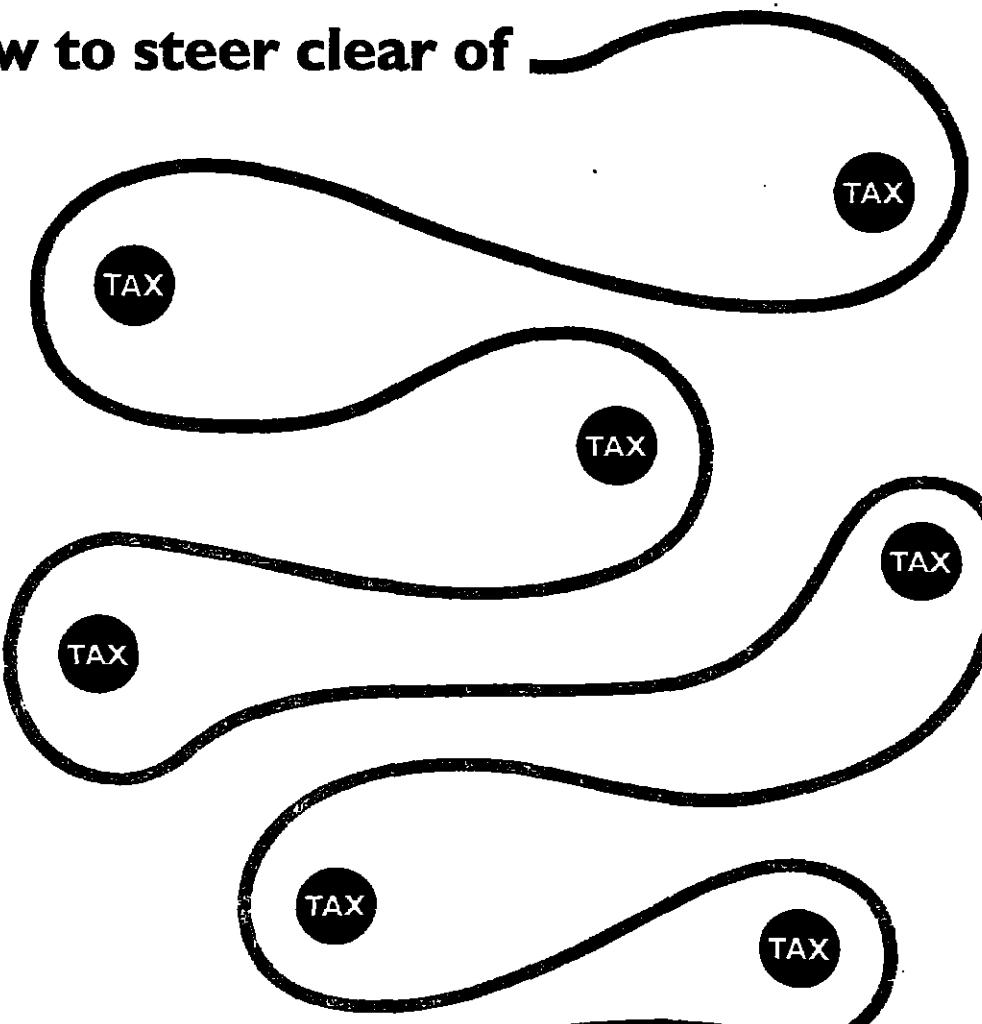
He said: "The manager was like the captain of the Titanic and chose to shoot officers and seamen when it was the man-

ager's responsibility for the ship going down."

Mr Hogsden, who has been with Sainsbury for 32 years, admitted the manager must accept responsibility but he could not control how fully trained staff acted all the time.

Two cashiers, one of whom was under 18, were sacked. In granting the police application, licensing bench chairman Bob Eccles said: "We are not satisfied the store exercised due diligence on these occasions."

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## politics

## Jobless risk destitution getting back to work

Labour would allow Britain's unemployed to risk destitution to get themselves back to work under a wide-ranging welfare-to-work package which the party disclosed yesterday.

The proposals - the first outcome of Labour "thinking the unthinkable" over welfare - include creating a "One-Stop Shop" bringing together the benefit, employment and careers services into one place, creating individual career plans for job seekers, relaxing, on a discretionary, case-by-case basis,

## Nicholas Timmins studies the radical welfare package unveiled by Labour

rules which stop the unemployed volunteering or taking part-time courses for more than 16 hours a week, and launching pilot schemes aimed at making it easier to get back into work.

The most radical idea, however, is to introduce local discretion which would allow claimants and case managers to take all the money available for six months from income support

and government training schemes and spend it in the way they best judge will help get the claimant back to work.

In return for less income, claimants could spend more on education and training, or job search. They could pay the money over to an employer in return for a job, or even set up a small business. If the business failed, individuals would be left

on their own until they re-qualified for benefit.

Chris Smith, Labour's social security spokesman, said such arrangements would be voluntary and might most widely be used to subsidise jobs, rather than risk self-employment. "But if they want that opportunity, they have to take the risk."

The marked shift to local discretion mirrors ideas the Conservatives are exploring. But it led to criticism from Labour's left and benefit groups such as the Child Poverty Action Group that officials would be given more power over claimants in a less rights-based system.

Labour's package includes allowing individuals to borrow, interest free against future earnings to buy clothes or tools to help them find work; rolling up the £5 a week claimants can earn before benefit is cut to allow occasional single jobs worth £30 or £40 every six or eight weeks; letting those who take temporary or risky jobs go back to their previous rate of benefit if the job fails within six months; advising spouses on job search and providing them with their own £1,000 "back-to-work" bonus from earnings while unemployed.

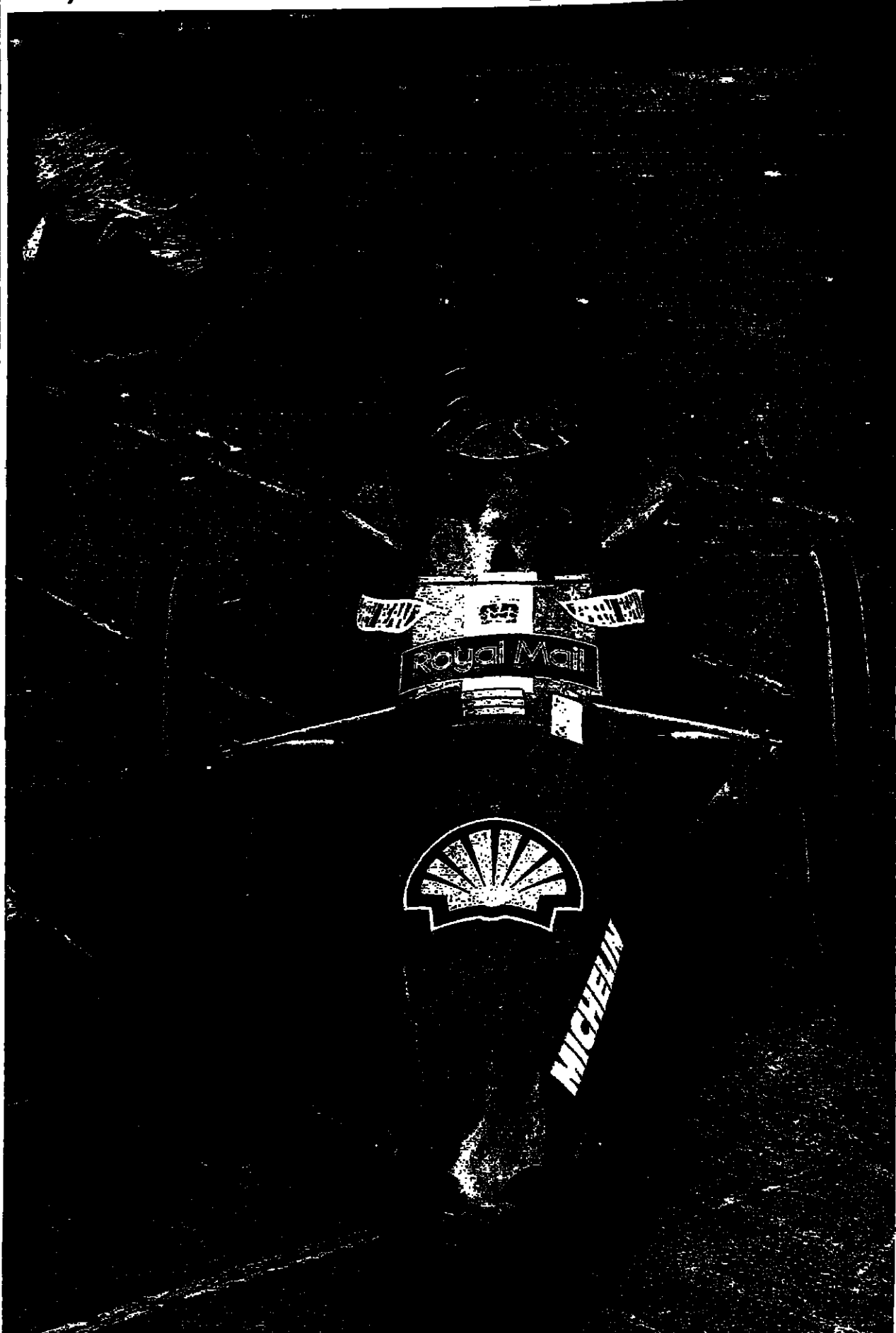
The personalised, active service - modelled on Australia's Jet scheme and a Californian initiative called Gain - involved "a completely new relationship" between claimants and the system, Mr Smith said. It aimed to help people off benefit rather than treating them as "passive recipients of Giaro". Within three years the changes would produce "substantial savings" for the taxpayer and that "we will have failed as a government" if Labour's actions did not lead to fewer people on benefit.

Labour's fiscal caution is such, however, that the £200m the personalised service and its extra staff will cost, together with the pilots, is dependent on Labour making equivalent savings from the £1bn it reckons can be taken out of benefit fraud.

In addition, it is promising only to "review", not abolish, the controversial Jobseeker's Allowance which halves entitlement to non-means tested unemployment benefit from 12 months to six. Ruth Lister, Professor of Social Policy at Loughborough and a member of Labour's Social Justice Commission which recommended re-building insurance-based benefits, said that was "even worse than feared".

While Labour's document attacks the evils of means-testing, she said, "it does nothing to match that rhetoric with a restoration of the insurance benefits which actually reduce means-testing". Suggestions that some of a spouse's income from part-time work disregarded so that they are not forced to stop work when a partner becomes unemployed would further extend means-testing, not reduce it, she said.

## 2,000 miles on one gallon of petrol



MICHAEL STREETER

Size isn't everything, and nor is speed; for some motor enthusiasts it is the distance that matters.

This tiny green three-wheeler car is one of a hundred vehicles aiming to break the world record for travelling the furthest on a gallon of fuel.

The competition, on July 19 at Mallorey Park in Leicester, has attracted entrants from all over the world, including a team from Japan which won the event last year.

The car, produced by pupils at the Belfairs Community College, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, manages a creditable 2,106 miles per gallon.

But even this huge distance is dwarfed by the current world record set by a French team four years ago; 7,591 miles or the equivalent of driving across the North American continent on one gallon of petrol. Britain's best hope at the Shell Helix Mileage Marathon will be Brian Toft, from Chester, who in the spirit of British sportspersons this summer believes he and his colleagues can go one better than the French.

"We are just over 1,000 mpg behind, but we can make this up," said Mr Toft, whose team uses diesel to propel their vehicle.

However at the moment his challenge suffers from one small drawback. "We are currently driverless - we need someone

weighing around seven stone who has the appearance of a jockey. They don't need a current driving licence but should be able to drive."

Most entrants, who include a number of schools and colleges, use low weight materials to minimise fuel consumption combined with a specially-designed four-stroke engine. A driving technique known as "coast and burn" also helps the vehicles travel so far so efficiently. However, the contestants have to complete the 10-mile course at an average speed of 15 mph or more. Organisers Shell believe that one day soon a vehicle will be able to achieve the Holy Grail of fuel efficiency - 10,000 miles on one gallon.

## Australia success story that caught Blair's eye

ROBERT MILLIKEN  
Sydney

Rupert Murdoch seems to have been the unwitting channel for some of new Labour's social policy ideas - including its adoption yesterday of the principles behind Jet, Australia's jobs, education and training programme for lone parents.

It was during last year's News Corporation conference at the Pacific resort of Hayman Island, that Tony Blair, a keynote speaker, discussed new directions in work programmes and pension policy with Paul Keating, the then Labor Party prime minister of Australia.

The two spoke the same language. One Nation was a slogan

both had adopted. Pragmatism was a shared watch-word in how their parties should evolve their approach to welfare towards one of weaning people away from dependency on the state. Jet caught Mr Blair's eye. Its aim is to encourage single parents who have relied on welfare to enter the workforce.

Nine years ago, a review of welfare policy identified a growing pool of single parents, predominantly women, emerging as one of Australia's biggest underprivileged groups.

Introduced in 1989, Jet provides individual advisers to help lone parents find training courses. The scheme claims a high success rate. More than 53,000 Jet participants have under-

taken further education and more than 63,000 have found jobs in areas such as computing, hospitality, office and shop work. Around 60 per cent of Australia's 275,000 lone parents have joined the scheme.

Critics have questioned its cost and the fact it favours single parents. Some say it does little more than push women into low-paid jobs. But its intensive, personalised help has worked to the point where the Australian Department of Social Security calculated that savings exceeded the scheme's costs.

A study traced 200 women who had been through the scheme and concluded that its use of welfare for "active" ends was working.

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## Lilley attempts to reverse asylum ruling

JOHN RENTOUL  
Political Correspondent

The Government will be forced to mount an operation to mobilise hereditary peers in the House of Lords next week to reverse the Court of Appeal ruling that the withdrawal of benefits from asylum seekers was unlawful.

Peter Lilley, Secretary of State for Social Security, announced yesterday that he would bring in last-minute

amendments to the Asylum and Immigration Bill, just completing its final stages in the Lords. He said if last Friday's ruling were allowed to stand it would cost the taxpayer £300m a year. Lord Justice Simon Brown struck down regulations brought in in February to deny state benefits to people waiting to hear the outcome of appeals against being granted asylum.

Mr Lilley told the Commons that paying benefits was an incentive for people to appeal

against refusal of asylum, and that 97 per cent of appeals were rejected. The Government would table amendments to restore the effect of the regulations, which were approved by both Houses of Parliament, "to ensure that this country remains a safe haven and not a soft touch".

But Chris Smith, Labour's social security spokesman, attacked the "inhumanity and injustice" of the proposals. He contested Mr Lilley's claim for

savings, saying there would be "extra costs to be incurred by local authorities, especially where children are involved".

The Government faces a tough battle to get the amendments through the Lords on Monday. The issue unites two of the more potent ingredients of Lords rebellions: the prerogatives of judges and an issue of social compassion.

Lord Justice Simon Brown threw down an explicit challenge to Parliament in his judgment.

He said the withdrawal of benefits could cause "detriment" among asylum applicants which no civilised state could tolerate, and that if the Government wanted to achieve "that sorry state of affairs" it would have to bring in primary legislation, rather than rely on regulations.

As a sweetener, Mr Lilley said that asylum seekers whose claims were approved on appeal would have their benefits back dated to the date of their application.

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news

Hunting row: International scientists' acceptance of estimate of minke that supply Norway's catch angers environmentalists

## Whale surplus figures anger campaigners

NICK SCHOON  
Environment Correspondent

International Whaling Commission scientists have accepted that the number of minke whales in the north-east Atlantic is far higher than previously thought.

Norway, which faces international opprobrium for hunting the whales, is highly satisfied with the new estimate, formally unveiled yesterday as the commission began its week-long annual meeting in Aberdeen.

"We're extremely happy with what the IWC's scientific committee have decided," Norway's commissioner, Kåre Bryn, said. "The stock is large and increasing."

But the many environmental and animal rights organisations gathered in Aberdeen to lobby IWC delegates are doing their best to cast doubt on the estimate. Greenpeace and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) both pointed out that the majority of whale spotters on the boats carrying out the survey were in fact Norwegian whalers.

Greenpeace campaigner Jerry Leape said: "They have an incentive to inflate the numbers and distort the data."

Following a survey using boats at sea last year, the committee last week agreed that an estimate of 118,000 minke in the north-east Atlantic could be justified, with upper and lower limits of 90,000 and 135,000. The fish- and plankton-eating minke, smallest of the great whales, was the last to be exploited by the now vanished deep-sea whaling fleets.

The previous population estimate, based on surveys in the late Eighties, was for a population of 70,000. Norway did the

majority of the work in preparing the new estimate, including funding the survey and the extensive computer programming of the data afterwards, but it can now claim that the international community accepts the number as scientists from several other countries, including Britain, were involved in checking and approving procedure.

Lars Walloe, a senior Norwegian government scientist on his country's delegation, said: "I guess this is the best calculation ever of whale numbers anywhere. We know more about this population of minke than about any whale."

Norway's objection to the IWC's 1987 moratorium on all commercial whaling gave it a legal right to continue the practice of catching its local whales using coastal fishing boats armed with harpoons. The government stopped this for a few years at the end of the Eighties because of international condemnation, but allowed the annual whaling to resume in 1993, allocating tightly controlled quotas to fishermen.

This year's total is quoted at 425 minke, which has just been caught. It was the highest since Norway resumed whaling but nowhere near the 1,800 a year it was taking two decades ago.

These days Norway sets its quotas according to a procedure drawn up by the IWC which should ensure that there can never be any threat of serious population decline. But even with this procedure, Norwegian scientists believe higher quotas than 425 can be set.

Japan, the only other nation still whaling on a large scale, is also taking an increasing number of the great mammals. It harpoons minke whales from

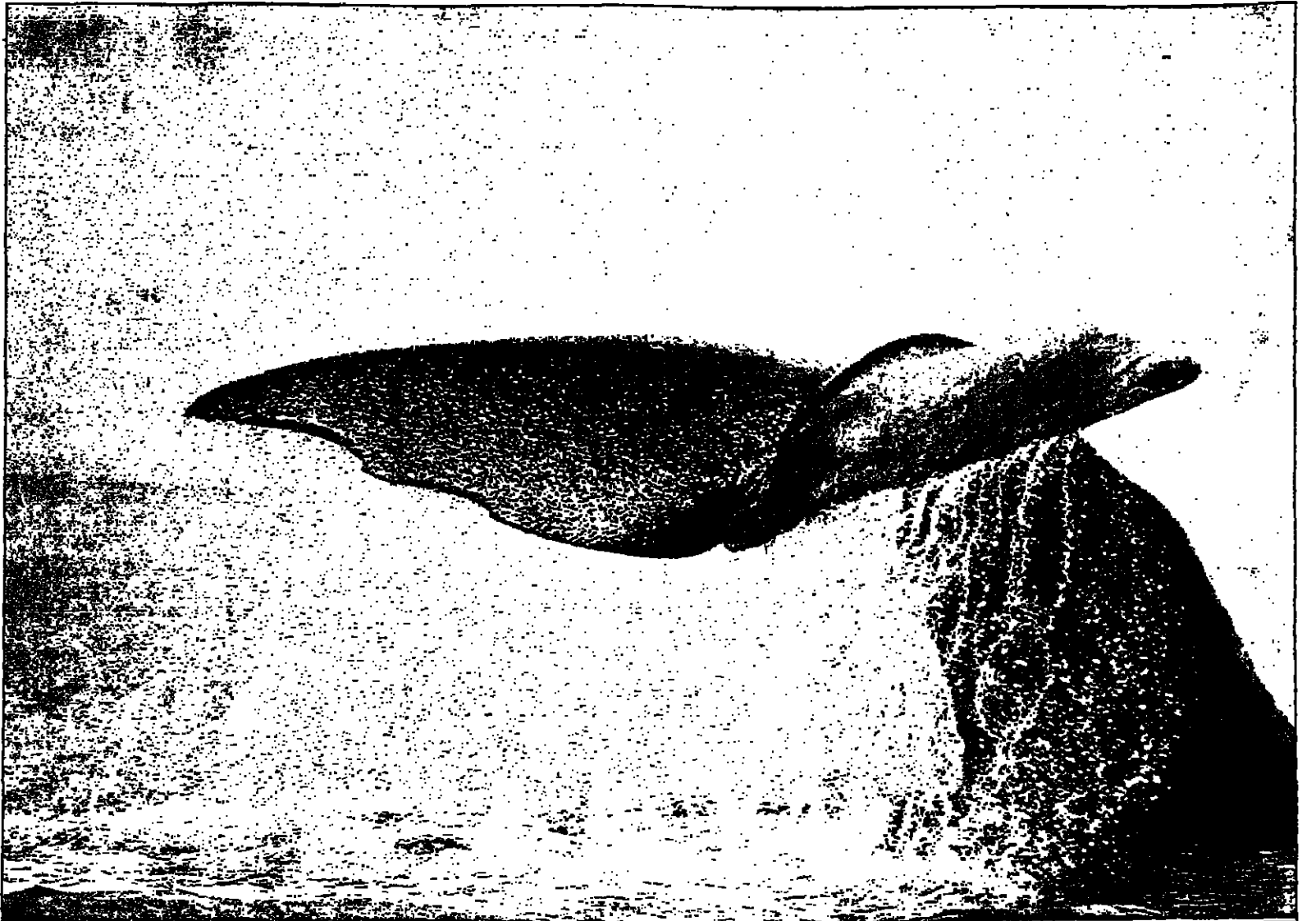
the population around the Antarctic of about 750,000, taking some 400 a year.

But Japan, unlike Norway, signed up to the 1987 moratorium on commercial whaling which was regarded as one of the global environmental movement's greatest ever victories. Japan's way of getting around the ban is to arrange its catch as a programme of scientific research.

The situation is dismaying environmentalists, who see whaling making a slow comeback with individual countries setting the rules rather than the IWC, which was set up to do so.

"What we're seeing are not loopholes but yawning gaps in the moratorium," Cassandra Phillips of the WWF, said. "It's a very serious situation."

But Norway and Japan argue that in a rational world there can be no ban on harvesting a natural resource, providing it is done sustainably. Whale numbers are making a recovery, and minke are certainly at a level that can be exploited.



Sea giant: The sperm whale, like the minke, was a victim of over-exploitation by fishermen

Photograph: Mark Carwardine/Still Pictures

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## Tribe split over reviving custom

"We want to get our culture back, and this is putting the last piece of the puzzle in place," said Marcy Parker, a leader of the Makah Indian tribe in Washington State, writes Nicholas Schoon.

That piece is the hunting of five grey whales a year, resuming a whaling tradition in the tribe that goes back 1,500 years but which died in the Twenties.

She and six other Makah from the furthest north-western corner of the United States have joined their country's government delegation to the whaling commission meeting in Aberdeen to press for a quota.

But two other members of the 1,600-strong tribe have also flown to Aberdeen to lobby against the proposed hunt, their tickets paid for by US animal welfare organisations. They say they cannot see the point of resuming whaling, and claim the support of seven tribal elders with an average age of 86.

The Makah used to hunt the

Pacific grey whale with eight-man canoes, spearing the huge beasts in the water. The pursuit and the distribution of the meat and blubber were surrounded by elaborate ceremonies, now largely forgotten.

The hunt died out partly because industrial whaling made the greys almost vanish. The tribe also suffered a drastic population loss from Western-introduced epidemics, and was encouraged by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to take up farming.

Two events have made the tribal council press for a resumption. The US government took the grey whale off its endangered species list in 1994 because its numbers had recovered. And in the Seventies a Makah village destroyed by a mudslide 400 years ago was excavated and numerous structures and implements made from whalebone showed the tribe just how important hunting was to their ancestors.

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## news

The German parliament has 80 women MPs out of a total of 519. The UK has 41 out of 650



Spoilt for choice: There are now hundreds of free magazines on the Internet's World Wide Web, but there is doubt whether they can hold the attention of the average browser long enough to be profitable

## On line, the first wide-screen magazine

CHARLES ARTHUR  
Science Correspondent

The first issue of a new magazine dedicated to in-depth analysis of cultural and political issues was published yesterday all over the world - without being printed.

*Slate*, funded by (but independent of) the United States software giant Microsoft, is the latest of hundreds of free "webzines" - magazines that exist only on the World Wide Web on

the Internet, the global network of computers.

But if other webzines are anything to go by, it will attract a rush of readers in its initial stages, but lose money all its life. Jim Albrecht, deputy editor of an entertainment magazine on the Internet called *Mr Showbiz* - recently said "I've never heard of a [webzine] site that makes money." And how long *Slate* will survive if it cannot make a profit is open to question.

The new magazine can be

read only by accessing its site at an address on the Web, which can carry text, graphics, sound and video.

Its editor Michael Kinsley, former editor of *New Republic* magazine, promised before *Slate*'s launch that it would contain high-calibre journalism for "politically and culturally engaged people". It would have articles longer than 700 words - usually reckoned to be the maximum attention span for the Web's gaudy consumers.

Webzines have proliferated

over the past two years because they are enormously cheap to start. Anybody with a computer connected to the Internet can launch one.

But experience has shown that the people who browse the Web - about 20 million worldwide by conservative estimates - are both impatient and unwilling to pay for anything, partly because no widespread system has been developed for people to pay for low-cost items directly over the Internet. Thus

almost every webzine is free. Mr Kinsley has said that he may charge for *Slate* from November.

Webzines thus have to pay their costs - principally salaries - by persuading advertisers to buy space on the magazine's "pages". They can justify the cost based on readership because whenever someone accesses a particular page, their name is picked up by the webzine's computer.

Dan Conaghan, editor of Condé Nast Online, which of-

fers electronic versions of *Vogue*, *GQ*, *Tatler* and *World of Interiors* and is viewed by about 2,000 people a day, said yesterday: "It affords much greater data that can be returned to the advertiser. You can tell precisely how many people have looked at a page."

But so far, most advertisers have preferred to take space on the pages of Web sites that are known to have high traffic - especially the "search engines", which can locate information on

any topic wherever it is on the Web. Webzines tend to attract high traffic when they start, but the difficulty of maintaining standards has frequently meant that people have lost interest. As a result, some webzines have ceased publication.

"I think that at this point all webzines have to be viewed as partly experimental," Oliver Morton, editor of the United Kingdom edition of *Wired* magazine, said yesterday. "When or if they will become lucrative re-

mains to be seen. Many of them are making money but they're spending it too."

Nor are webzines expected to take over from printed newspapers and magazines now, or in foreseeable future. "Printed versions are highly portable, you can bash them and carry them around. A laptop isn't that robust," Mr Conaghan said. "And printed magazines have a different feel. A Web site is more of a television experience."

*Slate* is at <http://www.slate.com/>

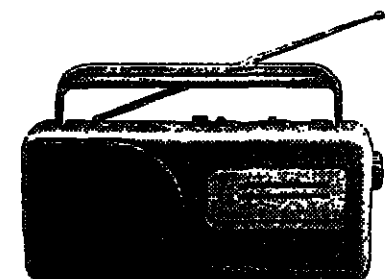
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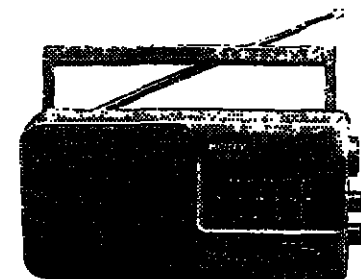
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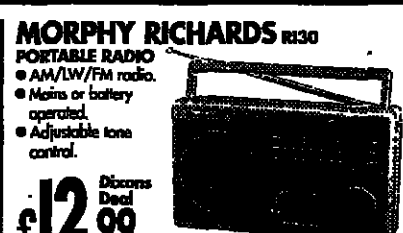
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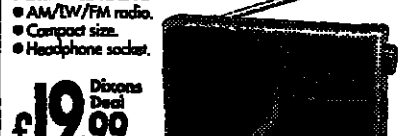
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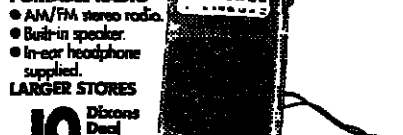
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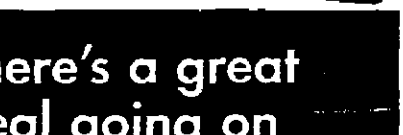
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## Thousands of jobs shielded by new military spending

CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY  
and COLIN BROWN

A series of massive new defence equipment orders are expected to be announced by the Government at the beginning of July, two weeks earlier than planned.

Ministers will be able to extract political capital from announcing the orders, which affect tens of thousands of jobs, separately. They include a £400m order for two new types of missile for the Royal Air Force, two new amphibious ships and a replacement for the ageing Nimrod maritime reconnaissance aircraft and the £900m order for the British-built component of the new Eurofighter.

Industry sources yesterday said they expected the first announcement as early as 4 July. British, European and United States contractors are teamed in various combinations to build the missiles. The contest for the Nimrod replacement is between an improved version of the Nim-



Outdated: Today's RAF Nimrod Photograph: Trevor Martin

rod, built by British Aerospace and Boeing, and an improved version of the P3 Orion, built by Lockheed and the British GEC. The most revolutionary new order is the £650m for 700-1,000 new Conventional Armed Stand-Off Missiles (CASOMs) for the RAF. The fast, air-launched cruise missile will have a range of about 200km, so the RAF will no longer have to fly over targets as it did in the Gulf war, but will engage from a safe distance.

The Storm Shadow missile, built by British Aerospace and the French missile manufacturer Matra, has been the most likely candidate for CASOM. But yesterday McDonnell Douglas, the US aerospace giant, wrote to the MoD confirming a price reduction on its tender, following the US decision last week to select McDonnell Douglas to develop a similar missile for the US Air Force and Navy. The RAF is also to get up to 2,000 "smart" anti-tank missiles,

which can be launched from aircraft and seek out enemy tanks, at a cost of about £700m. The contest is between Swarth, which involves 50 UK companies including Hunting engineering and the US firm Boeing and Brimstone, built by GEC and Rockwell.

The order for up to 27 maritime patrol aircraft to replace the Nimrods is, at £2bn, the most valuable. Both options offer plenty of work in the UK. British Aerospace and Rolls Royce have committed themselves to upgrading the Nimrod airframe, which is based on the Comet.

The Navy is optimistic it will finally get its two new amphibious assault ships, to be built by Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering at Barrow in Furness, for about £600m, and that the order will be confirmed before the recess. The Navy is also to get two roll-on, roll-off ferries for landing troops anywhere in the world at short notice.

## Parents asked to pay £600 to school

FRAN ABRAMS  
Education Correspondent

Parents at a Catholic school in Manchester have been asked to pay a top-up fee of £600 per year for their children. Gillian Shepherd, the Secretary of State for Education, has been asked to intervene in the case but has refused to do so.

The move follows a long dispute between Trafford Borough Council and St Bede's College. The school is fee-paying but Trafford pays for 450 children to receive their state education there because, although it still has the 11-plus, it does not have a Catholic grammar school.

Under the 1944 Education Act, state schooling must be free, but the legal position in this case is unclear. Catholic children who pass the exam in Trafford attend any one of three independent schools, all outside the borough. But St Bede's has rebelled because it says the borough is not paying enough to

cover the cost of the education. Half the school's 900 pupils come from Trafford, which pays £2,576 per pupil a year. The rest pay fees of £3,590.

John Byrne, the school's headmaster, has written to all the Trafford parents telling them that if the borough cannot find extra money they must pay £200 per term for their children from next January. He said that without extra funds the school's finances were becoming increasingly precarious. The school had consulted its lawyers about the move, he said.

"If St Bede's College sets an economic fee and Trafford refuses payment of that economic fee then the college can and must seek extra payment from Trafford parents."

Yesterday no one at the school was available to comment but a spokesman for Trafford said: "Clearly the matter will have to be resolved. It cannot be allowed to go on but I would not wish to speculate on the legality of it."

## DAILY POEM

### The Fly

By William Blake (set to music by Benjamin Britten)

*Little Fly,  
Thy summer's play  
My thoughtless hand  
Has brush'd away.*

*Am not I  
A fly like thee?  
Or art not thou  
A man like me?*

*For I dance  
And drink & sing  
Till some blind hand  
Shall brush my wing.*

*If thought is life  
And strength & breath  
And the want  
Of thought is death;*

*Then am I  
A happy fly,  
If I live,  
Or if I die.*

Benjamin Britten was a great reader of poetry and no other composer, not even Schubert or Schumann, set poems of such range and quality. Nearly 400 fragments, sonnets, songs and odes have been gathered together by Boris Ford for *Benjamin Britten's Poets: An anthology of the poems he set to music*, published by Carcanet (£12.95). The Songs and Proverbs of William Blake, selected by Peter Fears and set by Britten for baritone and piano, were first performed in June 1965 at the Aldeburgh Festival by Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Britten. Britten wrote: "When I think of the wonderful words I feel rather inadequate."

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The average working week in Germany is 3 hours 50 minutes shorter than in Britain

edited by David Lister

arts news

# Look Who's at the gig with Bob and Eric...

DAVID LISTER

Eight young unemployed people who have been on a rock music course for one week, will play on the same bill as The Who, Eric Clapton and Bob Dylan before 150,000 people in Hyde Park, London, this weekend.

The eight 18- to 25-year-olds have been given three slots on the show, the climax of the National Music Festival, by the Prince's Trust, which is closely involved in organising the concert. Yet they have never played a major gig before.

Putting them on such a superstar bill is something a gamble by trust officials, who are keen to increase awareness of their rock school for the unemployed, and may test the patience of the mass audience. The trust runs week-long rock music courses for long-term unemployed young people. Even during that short period, the courses are as much concerned with increasing confidence, self-esteem and team-building skills as with musical ability. The Prince's Trust, which is one of the charities to benefit financially from the Hyde Park concert, is unabashed

about giving the unemployed youngsters three premium slots. Arwyn Thomas, director of the Prince's Trust Action, said: "The trust's training initiatives are all geared to helping young people reach their full potential. This is achieved by helping participants to develop some of the skills they need and, more importantly, the self-belief required to succeed. The fact that these young people have the confidence to perform in front of 150,000 people, as well as the talent to carry it off, is testament to the value of these training courses."

Steve Balsano, lead singer of the Prince's Trust band, said: "We all attended rock school courses because we wanted to learn more about music. The tutors were great and they gave us not only the chance to improve our musical skills, but also the confidence in ourselves to get out there and perform. Having the opportunity to perform on the same stage as Pete Townshend, Roger Daltrey and Bob Dylan is beyond our wildest dreams."

The results of a Gallup poll of 1,377 adults, commissioned by the concert's sponsors, Mas-

tercard, were released yesterday. They showed that almost half of the under-24s interviewed think that the best British music was recorded before they were born; and more than 90 per cent think that today's pop stars should behave more responsibly.

Asked which decade produced the best British music, 45 per cent said it was the era of The Beatles and the Rolling Stones. The figure, not surprisingly, rises sharply to 70 per cent among those actually born in the Sixties. The most respected rock musician cited by all age-groups is the former Beatle Paul McCartney, and the least-respected is the Rolling Stone Keith Richards.



High note: The American soprano June Anderson rehearsing for last night's opening performance of Verdi's opera, *Giovanna D'Arco* (Joan of Arc), which forms part of this season's works by the composer, at the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden, central London. Photograph: Laurie Lewis



Star turn: Bob Dylan (left) and Eric Clapton will share the stage with young unemployed people at Hyde Park



## Too young to die. Too old to rock 'n' roll?

Keith Richards once remarked that falling down gets you accepted. In the Seventies that might have been true. We expected our rock stars to sport wobbly pins as a hedonistic badge of honour.

Now, if they are unsteady on their feet, it is because of encroaching old age. The climax of the National Music Festival this weekend features three acts who were all in the charts more than 30 years ago - Bob Dylan, The Who and Eric Clapton.

One comfort for the performers is that their audience grows old with them. This weekend's extravaganza will see the largest number of corporate hospitality packages ever at a British rock concert. For £200 upwards, concert-goers can be guaranteed a nearby luxury hotel room after the gig, so that they can have a lie down after the afternoon's exertions.

The performers are likely to resort to less blatant tricks. Renewed demand for those too young to die and too old to rock 'n' roll without an intermission means that rock concerts today are increasingly resorting to secret formulae to disguise the over-50s' lack of stamina.

The unplugged phenomenon has, of course, been a godsend. Astute publicity claiming that acoustic-based sets provide intimacy and reveal hidden charms of the music do not mention that they also provide a stool for the performer.

Another trick is a solo spot for a non-singing member of the band. Mick Jagger left the stage midway through The Rolling

David Lister looks at on how ageing rockers manage to keep on rolling

Stones' shows in the recent world tour to allow Keith Richards to sing almost his entire repertoire - and to allow Mick to have a sit down.

Being a pianist, of course, is an inestimable boon for resting the legs. Paul McCartney in his shows spends longer at the keyboards than he ever did in the Sixties. Little Richard celebrated his 60th birthday on stage at Wembley not long ago and was athletic enough to play the piano with his feet; but that was the most exercise his feet had all night.

Intervals are now *de rigueur*. As the Pink Floyd shows demonstrated they serve the dual purpose of giving the band a rest and exploiting 30 years of merchandising memorabilia.

Gary Glitter must give thanks that he once recorded a song that mentioned a motor bike. When he performs he enters dramatically on a motor cycle, and remains seated on it for rather longer than is necessary.

Bob Dylan plays regularly, but his one-hour afternoon performance on Saturday will mean that he will be seen for the first time in years.

Normally when he is on tour the lighting is on fade to black so that the condition of his face has been a matter for conjecture. Hyde Park could prove his undoing. The afternoon sun can be cruel.

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A divided church: The visionary in a cardigan who has rocked Ireland's Catholics

## international

## G7 may curb arms sales to Third World

CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY  
Defence Correspondent

John Major is expected to demand radical action to limit arms sales to the Third World at this week's G7 summit in Lyons, which threatens to stop export credits to some of Britain's best customers.

Treasury sources said the Prime Minister will propose that export credit guarantees should not be given to countries with "excessive" military spending, which United Nations guidelines have defined as more than health and education combined.

Of Britain's top customers, Saudi Arabia spent half as much again on the military in 1990-91, and Oman nearly three times as much. China spent 14 per cent more on the military than on health and education.

Last year, Britain granted \$543m of export credits to overseas borrowers - equivalent to more than one-tenth of its total £5bn arms exports. The guarantee is given to a United Kingdom bank to enable it to extend credit to a foreign purchaser. Last year, China was the largest recipient of export credits, worth

£227m, and Saudi Arabia the second largest with £225m.

Even though, in China's case, these credits related to non-military purchases, the proposed new rules, if strictly enforced, would have stopped them. However, much depends on how tightly the rules are drawn. Export credits might be denied when they relate to arms sales, for example, but not to other exports, and a country only spending a little more on the military than on health and education - like China - might be exempt. Obtaining recent comparisons is also difficult.

The World Development Movement, an independent think tank, which has been pressing for limits on the arms trade and Third World debt has estimated that since 1990 Britain has paid £800m to underwrite arms sales which have not been paid for. Jessica Woodruffe, the head of campaigns, said: "Ideally we'd like to take this beyond excessive military spending and include repressive regimes as well."

Last year's G7 summit at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, suggested that one criteria for aid to non-G7 countries should be

their "non-productive" expenditure - in other words, arms.

The UN Development Programme's 1994 report recommended no nation should spend more on its military than on health and education combined, and that the target reduction in military spending between 1995 and 2005 should be to 3 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). Britain and France currently spend 3.1 per cent, the United States 3.9 per cent, while the highest spending Nato member is Greece, spending 4.6 per cent.

The Independent Group on

59 tons of the Berlin Wall were shipped to the United States in the year following its demolition (September 1989)

Financial Flows to Developing Countries chaired by Helmut Schmidt, the former German Chancellor, recommended special aid should be given to countries spending less than 2 per cent of GDP in the security sector.

Charles Masefield, head of the Defence Export Services Organisation (DESO), recently said Britain aimed to increase its share of a diminishing global arms export market from its present 19 per cent to 22 per cent by 2000. That way, Britain would maintain its current £5bn annual arms exports. Following

the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Britain is currently the world's second largest arms exporter after the US.

Although Britain enjoys substantial earnings from arms exports, export credit guarantees mean that about one-fifth of those earnings are subsidised by the taxpayer. Ms Woodruffe said: "Export credits were being given to buyers - like Iraq, for example - long after it became apparent those debts weren't going to be repaid. The priority has got to be to stop the flow of arms to poor countries which can't afford them."

## Leaders meet to avert Burundi crisis

DAVID ORR  
Nairobi

Amid fears that violence in Burundi could erupt into genocide, African heads of state are today meeting in Tanzania to discuss the country's deteriorating security situation. Pressure for foreign intervention has been mounting as the fighting intensifies between rebels of the Hutu majority and the military which is dominated by the Tutsi minority.

Among those due to attend the talks in Arusha are the presidents of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Burundi. Zairean president Mobutu Sese Seko, whose involvement is seen as crucial to a negotiated solution, will be represented by his deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Large numbers of Hutus from Rwanda and Burundi have sought refuge in Zaire.

The meeting will be attended by the head of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Salim Ahmed Salim, and former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere, who is mediating in ongoing Burundi peace talks.

The leaders will be reviewing diplomatic efforts to stem the violence in Burundi which has claimed some 150,000 lives since 1993. The United States, in particular, has been intensifying efforts to halt what the State Department has called "acts of genocide against ethnic groups" in Burundi.

The former US ambassador to Burundi, Robert Krueger, recently wrote in a diplomatic cable that the central African country faces "a greater chance for major conflagration than at any time in the last two years".

The United Nations Security Council has been considering contingency plans if such a conflagration were to ensue. The plans demand the provision of a multi-national intervention force and the establishment of "safe zones" for refugees in neighbouring countries.

The OAU has agreed to intervention if the move has UN support. However, the logistics of assembling up to 25,000 troops under a UN mandate are far from straightforward.

According to diplomatic sources, up to a dozen African countries would be willing to provide troops. However, only Egypt and Tanzania have so far spoken openly of intervention. Diplomats at the UN say that, in the event of an emergency mission, the main element would be made up of Western countries.

"The problem of who would send what is uncertain", says a diplomat in the Burundi capital, Bujumbura. "It now seems clear that the UN can't help. So there are many things to sort out like who would pay and which would be the lead country."

The US, which is backing the contingency plan, has said it would provide help with logistics but would not send troops. Britain, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Canada have also been involved in meetings to develop a contingency plan.

However, France, an influential country in Francophone central Africa, has shown itself unwilling to become involved. It has announced that it is suspending its military cooperation with Burundi and reducing civilian aid programmes because of the spiralling violence.

The UN Secretary General, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has issued repeated calls for a "multi-national force" rather than a UN-commanded mission. The failure of the UN to prevent genocide in neighbouring Rwanda in 1994 has forced many to question the ability of the world body to respond to large-scale political and humanitarian crises.

## Bosnia accord faces twin threat

TONY BARBER  
Europe Editor

Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat authorities are flouting key provisions of the Dayton peace settlement at highly sensitive phase of Bosnia's post-war development.

Their actions leave little doubt that the Bosnian Serbs and Croats are seeking to block the implementation of Dayton and its aim of reuniting Bosnia as a multi-national state in its pre-war frontiers.

Last week Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader and indicted war criminal, was nominated by the Pale branch of his ruling Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) for president of Republika Srpska, the Serb section of Bosnia. The nomination was a defiant response to the West's insistence that elections across the whole of Bosnia should take place on 14 September.

Bosnian Serb sources said last week that aides to Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic - the region's most powerful politician and erstwhile mentor of Mr Karadzic - had ordered Mr Karadzic to resign by 25 June.

Mr Karadzic's nomination contravenes the Dayton accords, which ban alleged war criminals from running in the elections and holding public office. In a reaction that summed up the West's infuriation, Germany's Foreign Minister, Klaus Kinkel, said: "Karadzic belongs before the international war crimes tribunal in The Hague, not in the president's chair."

Mr Karadzic's nomination is viewed as an attempt by his wing of the SDS to torpedo the Dayton timetable for reintegrating as far as possible Bosnia's multi-national communities. Neither Bosnia's Muslim-Croat federation nor Western governments will approve elections in which Mr Karadzic takes part, but that could provide the pro-Karadzic camp with an excuse to orchestrate a boycott of the polls.

Meanwhile, Bosnian Croat nationalists have struck a blow against Dayton by naming a new government for Herzeg-Bosnia, their self-styled state in south-western Bosnia which was supposed to have been dissolved earlier this year in line with the Dayton agreement. The Bosnian Croats are evidently not ready to give up Herzeg-Bosnia, and the hope of merging the region with Croatia proper, just yet. A known hardliner, Pero Markovic, was appointed the prime minister of Herzeg-Bosnia, and his defence minister was named as Vladimir Soljevic - who, since he was defence minister in the Muslim-Croat federation, should never have accepted the new job.

Bosnian Muslim politicians were outraged that Mr Soljevic should be so loyal to the Muslim-Croat alliance. International authorities also expressed frustration.

"The number of hardliners in the so-called government [of Herzeg-Bosnia] is disquieting," said Colum Murphy, the spokesman of Carl Bildt, the international community's High Representative for Bosnia. "It is an abhorrent new manifestation of their contempt for the Dayton agreement."

The recent actions of the Bosnian Croats, and the pro-Karadzic forces in Serb-controlled Bosnia, make it abundantly clear that both sides are still trying to find a way of arranging a three-way national partition of Bosnia. The Serb aim remains the unification of Republika Srpska with Serbia, just as the Croat aim remains the unification of Herzeg-Bosnia with Croatia.

Both appear to be calculating that the West's interest in Bosnia will not last as long as their own determination to realise their national dreams.



Vanishing act: Rawalpindi's main market at a standstill in response to a call for a national strike by opposition parties in protest at official corruption and heavy taxes imposed in a budget by Benazir Bhutto's government. In Islamabad three people died and 60 were hurt in clashes with police Photograph: AP/B.K. Bangash

## Zyuganov proposes coalition government

PHIL REEVES  
Moscow

Just over a week before his fate will be decided, Communist Party leader Gennady Zyuganov yesterday turned another page in his otherwise unusually low-key election campaign play-book by increasing the stakes attached to his offer to form a Russian coalition government of "national trust".

Mr Zyuganov, who is trailing Mr Yeltsin in the polls, outlined a scheme to form a government in which no fewer than a third of the posts would be occupied by the existing administration - the same regime that he was hotly denouncing as impostors only weeks ago.

On the surface, his move is yet another attempt to widen his vote, amid growing evidence that he cannot recruit enough support from the 107 million potential electorate to win next week's run-off unless the turnout drops sharply - an outcome not entirely impossible. On 16 June, he won 32 per cent of the vote, about 3 per cent less

than the President. He is trying to undermine the wave of anti-Communism whipped up by his opponents (state-controlled Russian TV has been bombarding viewers with movies about the gulag) by distancing himself from his Communist-nationalist roots, and recasting himself in a different mould.

His new role is that of a compromising peace-maker in a land riven by conflict and instability - a fact underlined by a Kremlin power struggle last week which led to the sacking of four leading hawks, including the Defence Minister, Pavel Grachev.

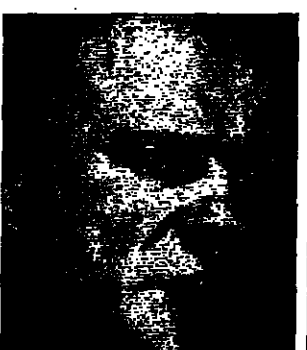
Announcing his latest plan in Moscow yesterday, Mr Zyuganov said he was trying to avert an "all-embracing collapse" of Russia by finding common ground across the political spectrum. He proposed setting up a Council of National Accord, representing "all influential political forces, public and non-government structures", which would appoint the government of "national trust". A third of the posts would go

to his "national-patriotic" bloc; a third to other parliamentary factions, and a third to the current government.

Last night his aides produced a list of those whom he would like to take part, which included some improbable names: the liberal economist, Grigory Yavlinsky (whose party agreed at the weekend to do all it can to keep the Communists out); Yuri Luzhkov, the newly re-elected mayor of Moscow, and a staunch Yeltsin supporter; and neo-nationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, who has also come out against Mr Zyuganov's bloc.

Although Mr Zyuganov's proposals are likely to fall on stony ground in the Kremlin, he does have more leverage than at first appears. The Communist Party dominates the State Duma (lower house of parliament), which has the right of veto over the appointment of the next government's prime minister.

Although the hugely powerful Mr Yeltsin can ultimately ignore parliament, he is unlikely to want a repetition of the



Zyuganov: Trying to avert 'all-embracing collapse'

stand-off which ended with the bombardment of the White House in 1993. Mr Zyuganov's manoeuvrings are rumoured to coincide with even more elaborate attempts at behind-the-scenes negotiating over the post.

This may help explain why Mr Zyuganov appears to have reined back his campaign, preferring to stay in the capital.

But this is also partly because Mr Zyuganov and his Communist-nationalist bloc wants a low turnout, knowing he cannot win many more votes than the 24 million he attracted in the first round. It makes more sense to lower the volume of political debate before the run-off, knowing that most of the Communist supporters will always go to the polling booths, but that anti-Communists may not.

## RAF to give Paris Bastille Day display

MARY DEJEVSKY  
Paris

In a remarkable demonstration that the entente cordiale flourishes at state level despite popular tensions over the beef crisis, Royal Air Force planes will participate in the Bastille Day flypast over Paris this year, the first time either British or foreign planes have taken part. Eight air force planes - a Viscount, three Harriers and four Tornados - will mount a joint display with an equal number of French planes - a KC-135 transport plane and seven Mirages.

Bastille Day, celebrated on 14 July, is France's biggest public holiday and traditionally an exclusively national occasion. The French Revolution inaugurated a quarter of a century during which Britain and France were at war for most of the time. The only other time non-French forces have been involved in the military parade was in 1994, when a contingent from the mainly French-German Eurocorps, a joint military force, took part in the march-past.

British diplomatic sources in Paris said the joint flypast is intended to demonstrate the

strength of co-operation between the air forces of the two countries. The British Government is strongly against belonging to multinational units on the Eurocorps model, but in favour of closer co-operation between separate national forces like the Allied Rapid Reaction Corps now working in Bosnia. A joint French-British air planning group was inaugurated during Jacques Chirac's first visit to Britain as President on 30 October last year. It consists of only a small planning cell based at High Wycombe.

Britain and France are also co-operating in the naval sphere, following France's move closer to the Nato military structure. The air display presents the spectacular sight of formation flying low over the Arc de Triomphe and down the Champs Elysees. For any foreign troops to take part is a signal honour. But the French will also have something to savour. The appearance of British planes in the Royal Air Force insignia contributing to such an anti-royalist occasion as the celebration of the French Revolution will doubtless draw a wry smile from the crowds.

## Hungary divided over martyr's cause

ADRIAN BRIDGE  
Budapest

In an act seen by many as smacking of little more than hypocrisy and opportunism, Hungary's ruling Socialist party is today set to pass a law elevating Imre Nagy, the leader of the abortive 1956 uprising, to the level of a martyr.

According to those behind the law, the intention is simply to complete the rehabilitation of Nagy, which began with his reburial in 1989, and to accord him the status of all the other most revered figures of Hungarian history. Instead of attracting universal support, however, the law has been condemned by political opponents.

For some, despite his un-

doubtedly radical and reformist platform, Nagy was ultimately too much of a communist to be worthy of such an honour.

For most the main problem lies in the fact it was the communist predecessors of the Socialists - in the form of Janos Kadar and the hardliners who took over from Nagy - who helped in the crushing of the revolution and the arrest and execution of Nagy.

"This law does not have the pride and honour it should and is little more than a political move," said Laszlo Rajk, a member of the Free Democrats, who despite being in coalition with the Socialists are planning to vote against the bill. "If someone was killed, there must have been a murderer too."

Nagy seemed to have a premonition of what was to come at the end of the show trial in which he was sentenced to death for refusing to recant his actions in 1956. "Wonder if the people who sentence me to death now will be the ones who rehabilitate me later," he is reported to have said.

The Socialists are on a sticky wicket. While some of their predecessors joined forces with Nagy in 1956, others did not. Embarrassingly, the Prime Minister, Gyula Horn, was a member of a workers' militia unit that joined forces with Soviet tanks to suppress the revolution.

Like former communists throughout central and eastern Europe, the Hungarian Socialists say they have reformed and

are now Western-style social democrats. Indeed, in a nice twist, they say that the policies they are pursuing now are precisely those that Nagy was trying to introduce in 1956.

"There was a reformist wing in the party in 1956 and, as such, we too are the legitimate descendants of the revolution," said Ivan Vitanyi, one of the Socialist proposers of the bill. "In our principles and practice today, we are continuing the work of Nagy."

With 54 per cent of the seats in parliament, the Socialist party should have no trouble forcing through the law. But there are many, including the Hungarian President Arpad Góncz, who have been saddened by the rancour of the debate. "I am to-

tally disappointed and bitter," said President Góncz in a television commentary earlier this month marking the 100th anniversary of Nagy's birth. "Sometimes I am not even sure there was a 1956."

Others, however, believe that, for all the fuss, the legacy of Nagy will not be tainted. "Nagy achieved the unique feat of uniting the whole nation on two occasions," said Janos Rainer, a historian at the Institute for the History of the 1956 Revolution. "The first was in the 1956 itself when, for all his Marxist past, he embodied the nation's demands for independence and freedom; the second was in 1989 when his reburial came to symbolise the democratic takeover. The fact



Hero to some: Imre Nagy, the communist who led Hungary's 1956 uprising Photograph: Camera Press

that his figure is now being used to highlight political divisions is strange and awful, but his position in history is secured.

If parliament does make Nagy an official martyr, he will find himself keeping company with some strange bedfellows.

In addition to Lajos Kossuth and Istvan Szechenyi, Hungary's two 19th century heroes, he will be rubbing shoulders with former Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Josef I and Josef Stalin, the last person to be thus honoured, in 1953.



# Netanyahu faces US inquisition

ERIC SILVER  
Jerusalem

Israeli leader to be grilled over Hebron and the West Bank settlements

Having weathered the squalls of the weekend Arab summit, Israel's new right-wing Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, now faces the more searching test of a first post-election visit by the United States Secretary of State, Warren Christopher. American diplomats complain that Mr Netanyahu has not given the Clinton administration clear answers on the substance of his peace diplomacy. "Peace is the most heartfelt desire of every citizen in Israel," the Prime Minister pledged on Sunday, "and it is the strategic choice of Israel." Mr Christopher wants him to put flesh on the rhetoric. What, he is expected to ask Mr Netanyahu when they meet here today, is he going to do about Hebron, the last West Bank city still under occupation,

which Israel was supposed to evacuate in March? Is he going to provoke the Palestinians by expanding West Bank settlements, as promised in the Likud election campaign and more guardedly in last week's coalition guidelines? And what sort of dialogue does Mr Netanyahu envisage with the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat? An interview published yesterday in *Newsweek* suggests that the Prime Minister has not reconciled himself to embracing an old enemy some of the new Israeli ministers still dismiss as a "terrorist" and a "war criminal". Mr Netanyahu told the American news magazine he would meet Mr Arafat "if we come to the conclusion that a meeting with him is important and essential for the security of Israel". The official reaction to Sun-

day's Arab summit communiqué, which called for withdrawal from all occupied territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, was predictably combative - attack as the best form of defence. "The peace process cannot be made hostage to any prior conditions," Mr Netanyahu retorted. "Peace talks have to be based on security for Israel and for all the peoples in the region. Preconditions that hinder security for Israel are incompatible with peace negotiations. For the quest for peace to continue, for it to achieve success and move forward, such preconditions must be removed."

The Foreign Minister, David Levy, denounced the Arab rulers for dictating terms that would be better left to the negotiating table. "We want a more moderate approach as a basis for the continuation of the process, which places rules and obligations on both sides," he said. Israeli Middle East affairs commentators were more sanguine about the Cairo jamboree. "The communiqué was the best that could have been expected from the Israeli point of view," Dr Barry Rubin of the Begin-Sadat Centre for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv's Bar-Ilan University, told the *Independent*. "It kept an open mind, it didn't foreclose any options."

There was no call to freeze normalisation. Most importantly, the Arabs accepted the breakthrough which the peace process has made. Even with its criticisms, this summit established a new framework for Arab diplomacy. But the next summit will be more important from the point of view of setting policy. Dr Abraham Sela, a Hebrew University expert, added that the communiqué made no new demands on Israel. "The demand to withdraw from the administered territories, including Eastern Jerusalem, is not new," he wrote in the *Jerusalem Post*. "But what was different was the underlying message, appealing to Israel to contribute its share to the peace process."

The influential Hebrew daily paper, *Ha'aretz*, highlighted Mr Arafat's summit statement: "The election results in Israel have created a new reality which cannot be ignored. Despite all the slogans and extreme declarations, we are still interested in negotiating with the elected government. We cannot agree to retreat from what has already been attained and agreed upon, as this would mean a return to the unknown whose results cannot be foreseen by anybody."

## SIGNIFICANT SHORTS

The United States Supreme Court yesterday effectively delayed the sexual harassment case brought against President Bill Clinton by the former Arkansas state employee Paula Jones until well after the November presidential election. Without comment, the country's highest court agreed to consider Mr Clinton's appeal that because of the "unique responsibilities" of his job, private civil suits against a sitting President should not go forward until he leaves office. The court will hear arguments this autumn, and issue a ruling probably in early 1997. Ms Jones alleges that Mr Clinton, then Governor of Arkansas, exposed himself and asked her for sex in a hotel in Little Rock, Arkansas, in May 1991. But the White House is still enmeshed in a host of controversies that will offer the Republicans rich fodder for the campaign, including Congressional hearings on the FBI files affair. The White House insists it requested and received more than 400 confidential FBI background files - some of them on leading Republicans - as a result of a 1993 bureaucratic mistake, centred on an old list of White House pass-holders. The Secret Service, however, says such lists were kept scrupulously up to date - allowing the Republicans to claim the Clinton Administration was seeking dirt on potential opponents, much as did Richard Nixon's White House two decades earlier, in what would become the Watergate scandal. *Rupert Cornwell - Washington*

Germany froze a series of official contacts with China in a row over Peking's human rights record in Tibet, but said it wanted to cool a heated diplomatic row before it boiled over. Construction Minister Klaus Töpfer and Environment Minister Angela Merkel cancelled planned visits to China and the Bonn Defence Ministry said a meeting of senior military officers set for Peking later this year was now off. The moves came just a day after Peking, angered by a German parliamentary resolution last week condemning China's rights record in Tibet, said it was withdrawing an invitation for the Foreign Minister, Klaus Kinkel, to visit next month. *Reuter - Bonn*

Denmark and Norway are to send envoys to Burma to seek a full explanation for the death in prison of their shared consul, Leo Nichols, a friend of pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi. Foreign ministry sources in Copenhagen said Denmark's resident ambassador in Thailand would leave for Rangoon "as soon as possible" to study the full circumstances of Nichols' death on Saturday, reportedly of a heart attack. Norway's Singapore chargé d'affaires, Anne Thammann, sent to Burma on Friday to offer support and protection to Suu Kyi, returned yesterday to Singapore to consult colleagues over Nichols' death but was due to fly straight back to Rangoon. *Reuter - Copenhagen*

The United Nations' chief weapons inspector, Rolf Ekeus, said he believed Iraq was still concealing weapons, components and documents concerning its arms programmes. He said that an agreement was reached in Baghdad on Saturday for full, immediate, unconditional access for UN weapons teams to sites they wished to inspect. But added: "Iraq is still, according to our analysis, concealing some important components and weapons and also concealing important documents explaining their programme." *Reuter - New York*

India is considering granting autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir, Defence Minister Mulayam Singh Yadav said. A resolution may go before parliament next month. Mr Yadav is the first minister of the 23-day-old centre-left United Front government to visit the troubled Himalayan region where more than 20,000 people have died since a separatist rebellion erupted in 1990 in the Kashmir Valley. *Reuter - Srinagar*

Three clergymen belonging to Poland's Orthodox Church have been formally charged with customs fraud after illegally importing four cars to Poland. The three were indicted of fraud after submitting forged documents to avoid paying customs duties. The documents alleged that the cars had been gifts to the Church which, under Polish law, would have exempted them from border payments. The priests and a university professor who masterminded the scheme had cheated the state treasury out of 25,000 zlotys (nearly £5,000) in customs payments and taxes. *Reuter - Warsaw*

Unabomber suspect, Theodore Kaczynski, faced charges in a California courtroom in four bombing attacks, two of them fatal. Tied to 12 other mail bombings over 17 years, he could receive the death penalty if convicted. Mr Kaczynski was flown to the state capital Sacramento under heavy guard from Montana, where he was arrested in April. He is charged with two killings in the Sacramento area. A 1985 blast killed computer store owner Hugh Scrutton, and an explosion in April 1995 took the life of timber lobbyist Gilbert Murray in April 1995. *Tim Cornwell - Los Angeles*

## Brazil puzzled by 'soap' murder

PHIL DAVISON  
Latin America Correspondent

All of Brazil knew him as "PC". He was the balding, bespectacled multi-millionaire businessman at the heart of a corruption scandal which led to the 1992 impeachment of President Fernando Collor de Mello. So well-known was his face that "PC" masks were among the most popular at the Rio carnival.

Yesterday, Brazilians learnt that PC, Paulo Cesar Farias, had been found shot dead in his beach house in what appeared to be a crime of passion, an appropriate ending to his soap opera life. Next to the body of the 50-year-old businessman, shot through the heart, was that of his 28-year-old girlfriend.

Police believed Farias had been shot by the woman, Suzana Marcolini, before she hanged herself in the house in Maceio in the state of Alagoas. Brazilians were not so sure. They noted Farias's murky past - President Collor de Mello once called him "a megalomaniac and a charlatan" - and the fact that he had been planning a political comeback to a run for a parliamentary seat.

He was last in the country's glossy magazines when his first wife, Elma, committed suicide last year.

As President Collor's campaign treasurer, Farias was renowned for procuring large contributions from fellow businessmen to the elections of Mr Collor and his party colleagues. After Mr Collor's brother, Pedro, revealed that Farias was the hub of an extortion network to line his own and the President's pockets, a congressional investigation found that Farias had regularly flown out of Brazil with suitcases full of cash on board a private Black Jet he called "The Black Bat".

The President was impeached but still lives in luxury and talks of a comeback. Farias fled the country but was spotted in a luxury Bangkok hotel in November 1993 and deported to Brazil.

He was sentenced to seven years' jail, mainly for tax evasion, but served only 19 months, most of it under house arrest.

He had told friends he was planning a political comeback, hoping to run for a parliamentary seat in 1998.



Hat trick: Slippery moment for a Chinese soldier in Peking yesterday during an exercise to refine military posture. Photograph: John Reed/Reuter

## A queue for death in the Outback

Darwin - Philip Nitschke is known as Darwin's "Doctor Death". In his office on the outskirts of town, he puts the finishing touches to a computerised machine that will allow his patients to kill themselves when the world's first law allowing voluntary euthanasia comes into force next Monday. Dr Nitschke claims to have 25 terminally ill patients waiting to use his "death machine", including one from Britain. The first, Jan Culhane, a 51-year-old mother from New South Wales, travelled almost 3,000 miles across Australia to Darwin, in the Northern Territory, where she has gone into hiding. Mrs Culhane is suffering from cancer, which began in her breasts and has spread to her lymph glands. In a written note, she described why she made the journey: "I want to die because I've got a terminal illness and because the quality of my life has been reduced. The last emphatic reason is that I will not live in fear."

Northern Territory is to legalise voluntary euthanasia, writes Robert Milliken

There is a sense of the surreal as Dr Nitschke describes his preparations for the groundbreaking law in one of the world's last frontiers. The Northern Territory is a place the size of Europe with just 150,000 people. It was Marshall Perron, the territory's conservative former chief minister who pushed the legislation through last year after witnessing his mother and a fellow MP die painfully. The Act goes beyond similar provisions passed in The Netherlands and Oregon in the United States. To qualify, a terminally ill patient must have been examined by at least two doctors and a psychiatrist, who must confirm that the request to die does not arise from a clinical depression related to the illness. Then there must be a 48-hour "cooling-off period" before death can begin. The legislation has caused ructions among Australia's doctors. The Australian Medical Association has called for its repeal, saying that it takes no consideration of the ethical and moral obligations of doctors that life, however impaired, is worth fighting to save. Chris Wake, the association's Northern Territory president, has launched a court challenge in a coalition with clerics and anti-abortion groups, claiming that the law is unconstitutional. He is unmoved by opinion polls which show that up to 80 per cent of people in many Western countries support legalised voluntary euthanasia. "Why has every other government in the world, faced with such figures, come to a different conclusion to the Northern Territory government?" Dr Wake asks. "Because here, there is a peculiar immediacy about politics. That has bastardised the process."

Faced with condemnation by many of his peers, Dr Nitschke, 48, is something of a loner. He has received international messages of support on the Internet, as well as a letter from a 12-year-old girl in Birmingham describing him as "evil". Most of those who have contacted Dr Nitschke about using his machine are middle-aged or elderly women with terminal cancer living in rural areas outside the Northern Territory. "They're people who are used to being in control of their lives and not being patronised by the medical system," he says. Dr Nitschke believes that many of his outraged colleagues are hypocrites, because some doctors already quietly help some terminally ill patients to end their suffering, by withholding treatment or increasing doses of pain-killing drugs. Had he ever helped someone to die voluntarily? "I have to be circumspect because the Northern Territory is a predatory place. But the short answer is yes."

If the legal challenge blocks the new law, Dr Nitschke says: "I'll put us back to a system of people trying to get their own drugs and doing bad jobs of trying to kill themselves. Back to the Dark Ages."

## Eritreans unite in cause of nation-building

DAVID ORR  
Asmara

After nearly 20 years in London, Gebru Tesfamariam returned to his native Eritrea two years ago. An experienced accountant, he came back to participate in the reconstruction of his country which has just celebrated the fifth anniversary of its victorious struggle for independence from Ethiopia. The 30-year war - the longest in modern African history - left the country devastated. "I was asked to help out by a friend in the department of economic affairs," said Mr Tesfamariam, who has an office at the headquarters of the ruling People's Front for Democracy and Justice. "I was a fundraiser for the struggle while I was in London. Even though it meant leaving my family behind, I felt I had a sense of duty to come back for a few years. People like me can be of great

assistance because we're starting from scratch." His commitment is typical of the selflessness which characterises so many Eritreans. He is working without pay to help realise a vision that more than 100,000 of his fellow countrymen have already paid for with their lives. Countless thousands of fighters were disabled and nearly half a million people fled during the war, most of them into neighbouring Sudan. The impact of such losses on Eritrea, a country the size of England with only 3 million people, is not hard to imagine. "The fighters have a lot of dedication but what they really need is expertise," said Mr Tesfamariam who is due to complete his voluntary service and return to London next year. "So much has to be done. People need training to run a modern economy. At the moment all the ministries are functioning on a skeleton staff."

Most government employees perform two or three jobs. Everywhere you go, people are busy building, repairing, repainting. Dr Bereket Habte Selassie, chairman of the commission drafting a new constitution said there is "an almost demonic determination to get things done". Eritrea, one of the poorest countries in the world with an annual per capita income of only £100, is being seen as a model for the regeneration of a whole continent. So many African countries are struggling to recover from ruinous conflicts yet few exhibit the dynamism and drive which characterise Eritrea. "We've all seen so much waste and loss in Africa," said Glenn Anders of Ussid, the development agency of the United States government which has made Eritrea its biggest per capita aid recipient on the continent. "This country could be one of the success stories. The

national sense of purpose, the discipline of its people, the hard work which is evident in the countryside give us cause for hope. The government has also been financially very responsible in the use of its resources." The rock-filled dam being built at Hayelu, a highland farming community not far from the capital, is an example of the infrastructural investment favoured by the government. Rather than using expensive or imported materials, the agriculture ministry is relying on local stone and labour to complete the task. If the workers can get it finished before the rains come, it will help irrigate a large area for the growing of crops and vegetables. In the end, there is something disconcerting, even faintly disturbing about the self-reliance with which the Eritreans approach every task. The government has already turned down £30m funding from the Inter-

national Monetary Fund because of reluctance to accept certain policy reforms. It has likewise rejected 100,000 tonnes of wheat from the European Union because of the pricing conditions attached to the offer. These are people who want to make their own mistakes and who will not be dictated to by outsiders. Having won a war against insurmountable odds, they feel there is little that cannot be achieved without initiative and tenacity. When an American athletics coach recently advised the organisers of a track event to provide water for the runners, he was met with a stern rebuff. There would be no refreshments, that was not how it was done. A number of the athletes passed out in the heat and had to be hospitalised. But no one admitted that a mistake had been made. For the moment, Eritrea is united by a sense of common purpose. Five years after

victory and two years after a referendum which endorsed independence, hundreds of disabled fighters are still living in Asmara's Denden camp. They receive less than £1 per week pocket money. Yet no one complains and no one suggests that their sacrifices might not have been worth it. It remains to be seen whether this national consensus can survive the social and economic difficulties generated by reconstruction. The shops along Asmara's palm-lined Independence Avenue are full of consumer goods and there is less evident poverty than in other African cities. But most of the population are poverty-stricken subsistence farmers. Plans to develop tourism, marine resources and mining are as yet far from realisation. If rewards are not forthcoming by next year's elections, the ruling party might find that goodwill is not enough when people go hungry.

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# obituaries / gazette

## John Alton

John Alton was one of Hollywood's finest cinematographers, an Oscar-winner for his brilliant work on the 17-minute ballet that concluded *An American in Paris* (1951), the author of an acclaimed textbook, *Painting with Light* (1949), and a pre-eminent figure in the emergence of the film noir movement in the Forties, when the films of Alton and the director Anthony Mann formed the apotheosis of noir style - low-key lighting with bold use of shadow, darkness and shafts of light, tight close-ups and extreme angles, much of it reminiscent of German Expressionism in the Thirties.

Alton was born Alden Jacko, in Hungary, in 1901. He emigrated to New York in 1919 and five years later was working as a laboratory technician for MGM in Hollywood. Signed as a cameraman by Paramount in 1928, he was sent to Europe to head their camera department in Paris, where he frequented the art galleries. "The great artists were lighting masters before Hollywood existed," he said, "starting with Rembrandt." The producer Howard Koch later stated that when Alton worked on a film "black-and-white was so beautiful it was almost like it was painted."

Asked to design Argentina's first sound-film studio in 1932, he stayed in the country for seven years, writing, directing and photographing several features and marrying a local journalist, Rozalia Kiss. On his return to Hollywood he shot his first American feature, *The Courageous Dr. Christian* (1940).

Working on B movies with very restricted budgets at Republic, Monogram, RKO and Eagle-Lion, Alton became popular with directors for his imaginative use of limited resources. His lighting and camera angles did much to add lustre to the ice-skating sequences of Vera Hruba-Ralston in *Ice Capades Revue* (1942), *Lake Placid Serenade* (1945) and *Murder in the Music Hall* (1946), and lent distinction to such exploitative melodramas as *Enemy of Women* (1944), about the love-life of Dr Goebbels, and *The Lady and the Monster* (1944).

His first film with Anthony Mann, *7 Men* (1947), was an instant hit, even gaining a spread in *Life* magazine, which was almost unheard of for the product of a low-budget studio (Eagle-Lion). The story of gov-

ernment agents infiltrating a counterfeiting gang is routine, but its telling, from the opening night-time shoot-out staged in strange perspectives, is not. The oppressive close-ups of half-illuminated faces, the use of deep focus, dissonant lighting and baroque compositions gave the film distinctive vigour and established the reputations of both Alton and Mann.

The team's next film, *Raw Deal* (1948), was set partly on San Francisco's docks - an excuse for Alton to make expressionistic use of fog, netting and dark shadows. *He Walked By Night* (1948) was credited to Alfred Werker, but Anthony Mann directed all the exterior, which were filmed on real locations and given Alton's individual brand of lighting, notably his use of just one small light source starkly illuminating the Los Angeles drainage pipe through which the killer makes his final flight.

The next Mann-Alton collaboration, *Reign of Terror* (1949), portrays the French Revolution in noir terms, and Mann praised Alton and the set designer, William Cameron Menzies, for creating seemingly lavish effects from a minuscule budget. Mann's breathless pacing and some of Alton's most extreme lighting effects and camera set-ups make this one of their most delicious entertainments.

The work of Mann and Alton had been noted by MGM, who offered them contracts and teamed them for *Border Incident* (1949), a film modelled closely on *T-Men*, with the heroes now immigration officials investigating the smuggling of low-paid Mexicans into California. Alton's use of chiaroscuro lighting gave majestic beauty to the landscapes, but the film's dark tone and modest pretensions were far from the gloss associated with the studio. "When it came out, MGM were flabbergasted," said Mann. "It wasn't anything they thought a motion picture should be."

Alton's tenure at MGM was stormy. Popular with producers who admired his cost-cutting methods and speed at setting up, he was less popular with the studio's established cameramen who used masses of lights, far more assistants, and were accustomed to be given time to assess possible compositions and lighting schemes. He had also written a book, *Painting with*



Expressionistic: Denis O'Keefe in trouble in *Raw Deal*, directed by Anthony Mann and filmed by Alton, 1948 Photograph: Ronald Grant

*Light*, which some felt gave away too many trade secrets.

When Vincente Minnelli, unhappy with the work of the cameraman Alfred Gilks on *An American in Paris*, insisted on Alton's filming the ballet sequence, it added to the resentment. "With Gilks, every little thing was lit," Minnelli told the writer Donald Knox, "and there were certain things that had to have mood. Alton had never worked in colour... he'd done some very fine black-and-white things at Eagle-Lion. He was disliked, however by the other cameramen - they all thought he was egotistical. But he was so fast and used so few lights. I got along just wonderfully with him. I felt that the ballet needed someone who would live dangerously."

The film's star and choreographer Gene Kelly added that a lot of cameramen became stubborn when new lighting effects were suggested. "We found Alton willing to try anything, when we were used to cameramen saying, 'You're nuts, you can't try that.' "The secret of the ballet's photography," said Alton, "was the smoky quality, which changed all the colours to pastel." Keogh Gleason, the set decorator, recalled that the electricians' union tried to stop Alton cutting down on the lights. "Of

some 60 lights, Alton would only use three or four, which cut down tremendously on labour. It's a wonder he didn't have a light dropped on him..."

With sections based on the paintings of Dufy, Toulouse-Lautrec, Utrillo, Henri Rousseau, Van Gogh and Monet, the ballet is a *tour-de-force* of dance, music, movement and colour with stunning variations of mood and light, and is generally regarded as the reason the film won the Academy Award as Best Film of 1951.

Alton started to work with Kelly again on his next musical, *Singin' in the Rain*, but after a few days shooting Kelly and his co-director Stanley Donen replaced him, averting that his work was "too dark." His first collaboration with Minnelli had been on *Father of the Bride* (1950), and he joined the director three more times - for the sequel, *Father's Little Dividend* (1951), the diluted but effective screen version of Robert Anderson's play *Tea and Sympathy* (1955), and the comedy *Designing Woman* (1957).

Alton's volatile relationship with some of MGM's executives led to several projects outside the studio. Harry Essex's *The Jury* (1953), the first film to be made from a Mickey Spillane thriller and the only noir to be filmed in 3-D, is notable only for

Alton's distinguished work, and enthusiasts have been known to watch it on television with the sound off to concentrate on the photography.

Alton's final two noirs, though, are excellent examples of the genre: Joseph H. Lewis's *The Big Combo* (1955) and Allan Dwan's *Slightly Scarier* (1956). The former is both brutal and erotic with a sense of pessimistic fatalism reflected in the low-key, high-contrast camerawork. It is literally one of the darkest of Alton's films, with minimal set-dressing. Virtually the entire film takes place at night, with the actors in dimly lit rooms. For the final scene, Lewis told Alton he required an airport set. "Just drape the set in black velvet," said Alton, "and we'll put a revolving light that goes around. You'll have an airport in about 10 minutes." The result was totally convincing, and with some banks of mist added, bleakly atmospheric. *Slightly Scarier*, the best of several Dwan-Alton films and an intriguing tale (from a James M. Cain story) of ambiguous motives and ambivalent relationships, is enhanced by Alton's garish colour palette.

Among Alton's last films were Daniel Mann's transposition of the Broadway hit *Tell-house of the August Moon* (1956), and three films for the

writer-director Richard Brooks, *The Catered Affair* (1956), *The Brothers Karamazov* (1958) and *Elmer Gantry* (1960), which had some striking examples of his flair for creating pools of light, and for which his star, Burt Lancaster, won an Oscar.

Alton started work on Lancaster's next project, *The Birdman of Alcatraz*, but when he and the film's first director Charles Crichton were fired he suddenly dropped completely out of the Hollywood scene for 30 years, to travel and to paint ("I wanted to live," he later said). Widowed in 1987, he re-emerged into public life in 1993 when the Telluride Film Festival paid him tribute. His critical reputation having grown, he was given a Life Achievement Award by the Los Angeles Film Critics Association and started to attend festivals and to give lectures and interviews until a hip injury precipitated a decline in health.

In the preface to his book, published last year, John Alton states that his goal was "capturing bits of light at rest on things of beauty".

Tom Vulliamy

**Alden Jacko (John Alton), cinematographer: born 5 October 1901; married Rozalia Kiss (died 1987); died Santa Monica, California 2 June 1996.**

## Professor Harold Woolhouse

Harold Woolhouse was a botanist and Director successively of the John Innes Institute in Norwich and the Waite Agricultural Research Institute in Adelaide.

His achievement at the John Innes was to turn it, during a period of government disinvestment, from an institute for plant research into a centre of international scientific excellence. Woolhouse believed that the problems of feeding the world and the protection of the environment could be solved by the application of scientific research, and he encouraged international co-operation to that end. In his final six years at the Waite, he turned it into the premier southern hemisphere plant research institute, providing vital training for biologists throughout the Far East.

He was born in Sheffield in 1932, and brought up in a small house full of ferrets, whippets and racing pigeons. His father, a schoolmaster, collected birds' eggs and was a keen allotment gardener, an interest he passed on to Harold, his eldest child, who helped him in the garden and collected butterflies and moths on his own account. The extended family was close by with the grandparents next door and during the Second World War it was their cellar they all used as an air-raid shelter.

Harold Woolhouse went to a local school and his love of "botanising" began there with walks over the common, encouraged and inspired by his chemistry master, Alfred Riddle. When he left he did not apply to university (he would have been the first in his family to do so) but worked for a year as a market gardener, thinking to study Horticulture at college. At the same time he tried and failed to get a job at the John Innes. The year over, he took up a place at Reading University to study Horticultural Botany instead.

Here began his academic career, which, though Woolhouse considered himself a late developer, resulted in his being awarded the Chair in Botany at Leeds University at the age of only 36.

He excelled at Reading and, advised by Professor Tom Harris, undertook a PhD on leaving. He typically chose to pursue his studies further afield, at the University of Adelaide. There he met his wife Leonie, an undergraduate who, by coincidence, was living in Urrbrae House, later the focal point of his directorship of the Waite.

After four years in Adelaide, he brought Leonie home to England, where they intended to stay for no longer than two years before returning to Australia. In the meantime he started on the academic ladder.

Woolhouse began as Junior Research Fellow at Sheffield University in 1960 and worked his way through the various grades of lecturing, with a sabbatical six months at the University of California at Los Angeles, studying plant senescence, in 1967. He left Sheffield as Senior Lecturer in 1969 to take up the Chair in Botany at Leeds.

Here his openness and energy were put at the service of his PhD students, many of whom now hold professorships themselves. Woolhouse had an almost photographic memory, for which he apologised, but he retained names and backgrounds with ease and had a genuine interest in everyone around him. As a leader he responded best to challenge rather than passive agreement. His democratic instincts ran

deep to the extent that later at the John Innes he abolished the director's parking space. As one of his students remembers, he didn't tell people what to do but generated ideas.

He was an innovator. He introduced computer networks at Leeds. He also travelled. In 1973 he went with an expedition down the Zaire River, and three years later embarked on another expedition down the Amazon. He kept diaries of these periods.

Woolhouse took over the John Innes Institute in 1980, his original application being lost down the back of the photocopier. He brought in part of the Plant Breeding Institute under the title of the Cambridge Laboratory and negotiated with the Gatsby Foundation to have the Sainsbury Laboratory installed there. A new library was built under his directorship and he put in train the transfer of the Nitrogen Fixation Laboratory from Brighton to Norwich.

At 60, as a civil servant, he would have had to retire but chose instead to take up the Directorship of the Waite Institute in Adelaide in 1990. His dynamic leadership there was widely acknowledged, as were his achievements in bringing together important institutions and state resources.



"Botanising": Woolhouse painted by Enrico Owen, 1995

It was at Adelaide that he developed the lung tumour that was to spread and kill him, though the process took 16 months longer than the two months first feared. He had been in the last stages of building a £570m plant research laboratory. The new library he had built at Adelaide has been named in his memory.

Harold Woolhouse loved music and poetry, but could converse on all topics with all people. His own gardens at Leeds, and latterly at Wymondham, in Norfolk, were his great love. They evolved rather than obeyed any strict plan, almost like Gothic fantasies. He preferred autumn above other seasons and delighted in old roses. In his last days he was at home and asked that family and friends should read poetry to him, chiefly from Donne, Eliot and the late Hardy.

George Szirtes

**Harold William Woolhouse, botanist: born Sheffield 12 July 1932; Lecturer and Senior Lecturer, Sheffield University 1960-69; Professor of Botany, Leeds University 1969-80; Director, John Innes Institute and Professor of Biological Sciences, University of East Anglia 1980-86; Director of Research, ARRC Institute of Plant Science Research and Honorary Professor 1987-90; Director, Waite Agricultural Research Institute and Dean, Faculty of Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences, University of Adelaide 1990-96; married 1959 Leonie Sherwood (two sons, one daughter); died 19 June 1996.**

## Professor Arthur Charlesby

Arthur Charlesby will be remembered as the father of radiation chemistry. A physicist by training, he was endowed with an acute intellect reinforced by a remarkable practical and commercial flair. These talents bore fruit in later life in an astonishing number of original papers and patents largely concerned with the effect of high energy radiation on polymeric materials.

Charlesby was educated in London and Antwerp, and graduated from the Imperial College of Science in London, where he studied diffraction phenomena in organic crystals under G.I. Finch and G.P. Thompson. His early professional career was interrupted by the Second World War, in which he served in the RAF in the vital field of operational analysis, and was mentioned in dis-

patches. This work involved collaboration with the United States Air Force on the effectiveness of Allied bombing.

Immediately after the war, Charlesby became responsible for the planning of air traffic in post-war Europe, and was involved as an adviser during the Berlin airlift of 1948-49. He then joined the Atomic Energy Research Establishment (AERE) at Harwell working on the effects of radiation on materials.

After a period with Tube Investments (TI), heading a small research laboratory at Hinxton Hall, Cambridge, he moved in 1957 to the Royal Military College of Science at Shrivenham (the technical university of the army, today known as Cranfield University; it moved to Shrivenham from Woolwich in 1946) as Professor of Physics and Head of Department.

This inaugurated a particularly fertile period in original work when Charlesby's enthusiasm for fundamental research produced a plethora of scientific papers devoted to the effects of radiation on polymers. His significant contribution to this field lay in the discovery that a flexible polymer such as polyethylene could be "cross-linked" and rendered rigid by exposure to high-energy radiation. (The story goes that when at Harwell, where he worked in the metals department, Charlesby put something in the reactor and forgot about it; when he looked at it again he noticed that its plastic container had undergone a substantial change, so he determined to start work on polymers.)

Many commercial applications were evident, leading to an extensive range of patents

world-wide. Recognition that foodstuffs could be effectively sterilised by radiation within sealed plastic packages followed. A further development was the new widespread use of radiation for sterilisation of medical equipment.

Charlesby's flair for showmanship was evident at this time. To make the point that sterilising food and drink by radiation was inherently harmless, he astonished an audience of brigadiers and major-generals by pouring out a glass of irradiated beer and drinking it during the lecture.

While it is certainly true to acknowledge the strong commercial thrust of these radiation studies, Charlesby remained keenly interested in problems of theoretical physics, notably in relativity theory. His brilliant yet simple approach to the quanti-

sation of time and space bore fruit in his closing years. He was actively working on further developments of this topic during his final illness. Earlier papers in this series were published in the *Journal of Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, of which he was founder and editor-in-chief.

For many years he travelled widely directing research throughout the world, from China to Zagreb. His long-lasting collaboration with the Polytechnic University of Lodz in Poland was acknowledged by the award of the Marie Curie Medal for radiation work in 1989 and by an honorary doctorate in 1990.

His friends will recall with pleasure Arthur Charlesby's engaging friendliness and spontaneous hospitality with Irene his wife at their home in Watchfield, distinguished by an incred-



Charlesby: irradiated beer

ible array of drinks and cordials from every corner of the globe.

James H. Turnbull

**Arthur Charlesby, radiation physicist: born London 12 October 1915; Professor of Physics, Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham 1957-80 (Emeritus); married 1958 Irene Goulding; died Swindon, Wiltshire 13 June 1996.**

## Births, Marriages & Deaths

### BIRTHS

**RUSSELLS:** On 19 June at Colchester Hospital, to Maria (nee Ellis) and Ray, a daughter, Emma Mary Hannah, a sister for Hugh.

**MICHELLE:** On 19 June 1996, to Lisa (nee Egan) and Brian, a daughter, Leah Mary, a sister for Daniel Joseph.

**SPENCE/KREITMAN:** To Richard and Julia, a son, Joseph, on 15 June 1996, a brother for Eileen.

**TRATHCORN:** On 22 June 1996, to Stephanie (nee Bowers) and Mark, a son, David Lloyd George, a brother for Rhys.

### DEATHS

**CARR:** On 19 June, suddenly but peacefully at Hesham Hospital, Ly-Col Henry Ralph Carr DSO MBE, Royal Engineers, aged 82 years, of Woodhill, Otterham, beloved husband of the late Hester, father of Lucy and Caroline, grandfather of Claire, Hester and James, and brother of Caroline. Shill, Private cremation. Memorial service to be announced.

**GARRUTT:** Douglas, On 19 June, in Guildford Hospital, beloved husband of Nina and father to David and Sarah. Funeral at Crematorium Chapel, Guildford on Friday 28 June at 11am. Enquiries regarding flowers to R. Ayling Funeral Directors. Telephone 01483-567333.

### Birthdays

Dame Margaret Anstee, former United Nations Under-Secretary General, 70; Mr Peter Blake, painter, 64; Sir Jack Boles, former Director-General, National Trust, 71; Sir Alton Copsarow, a chairman, General Commissioners for Income Tax, 76; Mr Cyril Fletcher, comedian and broadcaster, 83; Mr Derek Foster MP, 59; General Sir Roland Giff, former Chief of Staff, HQ, BAOR, 68; Mr Eddie Large, comedian, 54; Mr Sidney Lumet, film director, 72; Mr Victor Marks, cricketer, 41; Mr Roy Marsden, actor, 55; Mr George Michael, singer, 33; Mr Richard Morgan, Warden, Radley College, Oxford, 46; The Hon Sir Charles Morris, former MP for Sir Gerard Neale, former MP, 55; Mr Howard Newby, novelist, 78; Sir Kenneth Oxford, former Chief Constable, Merseyside Police, 72; Lord Ravensdale (Nicholas Mosley), author, 73; Miss Corry Simon, singer and songwriter, 51; Mr Larry Smith, former trade union leader, 73; Mr Patrick Tammy, racing driver, 47; Mr Robert Venturi, architect, 71; Mr Morry Watson, actor, 68; Miss Doreen Wells, ballerina, 59; The Rev Keith Wilkins, Headmaster, King's School, Canterbury, 48; Professor Sir Arnold Wolfendale, former Astronomer Royal, 69.

### Anniversaries

**Births:** Robert Erskine Childers, author and Irish nationalist, 1870; Louis, last Viceroy of India, 1900; George Orwell (Eric Blair), author and essayist, 1903. Deaths: Ernest Theodor Amadeus Hoffman, writer, composer and caricaturist, 1822;

George Armstrong Custer, cavalry officer, killed in battle 1876; Johnny Mercer, composer, lyricist and singer, 1976. On this day: the heirs of Louis the Pious fought the indecisive Battle of Fontenoy, 841; Lucien Smith took out the first patent for barbed wire, 1867; the *Sherlock Holmes* story by Arthur Conan Doyle, 1891; Erskine Childers became president of the Irish Republic, 1973. Today is the Feast Day of St Adalbert of Edmond, St Eusebia, St Febronia, St Gallianus, St Gohard, St Maximus of Turin, St Moloc or Luan, St Prosper of Aquitaine, St Prosper of Reggio, St Thea and St William of Verecill or Monte Vergine.

### Lectures

National Gallery: Xanthe Brooke, "El Greco (iv): El Greco's posthumous reputation", 1pm. Victoria and Albert Museum: Stephen Aspley, "William Morris: designer", 2.30pm.

National Portrait Gallery: Wendy Nelson-Cave, "Portraits of British Painters from Lely to Lawrence", 1.10pm.

RIBA Architecture Centre (Royal Gold Medal Presentation), London W1: Harry Seidler talks about his work, 6.30pm.

### Royal Over-Seas League

Dr Alan Sked, Leader, Independence Party, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle held yesterday evening at Over-Seas House. St James's, London SW1. His subject was "Could Britain Afford to be Independent Today?" Miss Hazel Ellis presided.

### European-Atlantic Group

Mrs Pauline Green, MEP for London North, was the guest speaker at a dinner held yesterday evening by the European-Atlantic Group at St Ermin's Hotel, London SW1. Her subject was "Challenges Facing European Union". Viscount Montgomery of Alamein presided. Lord Dunsford and Miss Joyce Quin MP also spoke.

### Appointments

Mr Andrew Roche, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Denmark. Mr Alan George Moses QC, to be a Justice of the High Court, assigned to the Queen's Bench Division. Mr Anthony Pann Hatt, to be a full-time legal member of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal.

### ROYAL ENGAGEMENTS

The Queen, Captain General with the Honorable Arthur, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent, will be in London for the Royal Wedding of Prince Michael of Romania and Princess Alexandra of Greece, which will take place at the Royal Wedding Palace, London, on 28 June. The Queen, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent will be in London for the Royal Wedding of Prince Michael of Romania and Princess Alexandra of Greece, which will take place at the Royal Wedding Palace, London, on 28 June.

### Changing of the Guard

The Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment, which will be in London for the Royal Wedding of Prince Michael of Romania and Princess Alexandra of Greece, which will take place at the Royal Wedding Palace, London, on 28 June.

## Change of judge for Maxwell trials upheld

### LAW REPORT

25 June 1996

**Regina v Lord Chancellor, ex parte Maxwell; Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Henry, Mr Justice Sachs)** 19 June 1996

The Lord Chancellor did not act unreasonably in declining to exercise his power under section 9 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 to request Lord Justice Phillips to preside over the remaining stages of the criminal case against Kevin Maxwell and others, even though he had, when a High Court judge, been appointed the trial judge, had conducted the preparatory hearing and had, at the Lord Chancellor's request, continued to preside over the first of the trials to be heard despite his promotion to Lord Justice of Appeal.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court refused an application by Kevin Maxwell for judicial review of the Lord Chancellor's decision, communicated by letter dated 9 February 1996.

**Alan Jones QC and Leah Saffian (Peterson & Peters) for the applicants; Stephen Richards (Treasury Solicitor) for the Lord Chancellor; Nigel Fleming QC and Mark Lucraft (Treasury Solicitor) for the Serious Fraud Office.**

Lord Justice Henry said the applicant was arrested in 1992 and charged with fraud. In 1993 the 10 charges preferred against him and his co-accused were transferred to the Central Criminal Court for trial under the serious fraud regime established by the Criminal Justice Act 1987. Mr Justice Phillips, as he then was, was appointed trial judge.

At the preparatory hearing held pursuant to section 7 of the 1987 Act, he ordered severance of the 10 counts in the indictment. To achieve manageability of the case before a jury, he restricted the first trial to counts 4 and 10. That trial ended on 19 January 1996 with the acquittal of all defendants on both counts.

On 2 October 1995, the judge had been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal. That meant he was no longer qualified under section 8 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 to sit as a judge of the Crown Court. He could only do so if, as happened, the Lord Chancellor invited him, under section 9(1) of that Act, to continue. But for

that request, he would not have had jurisdiction.

After the end of the first trial, he made it clear that, unless requested to do so by the Lord Chancellor, he would have no jurisdiction to sit as a Crown Court judge at two further trials arising out of the indictment. The Lord Chancellor declined to make such a request, and the next trial was listed before Mr Justice Buckley.

The applicant sought judicial review. His case was that Lord Justice Phillips, having ordered a preparatory hearing in relation to the whole indictment under section 7 of the 1987 Act, was thereafter bound to preside over the trials of all counts on that indictment save in exceptional circumstances such as ill-health.

In their Lordships' judgment, after his appointment, Lord Justice Phillips would only be empowered to conduct the trial of all outstanding counts on the indictment if the Lord Chancellor requested him to do so under section 9(1) or (4). The authority given him by the Lord Chancellor's

initial request was to conclude the trial of counts 4 and 10. He had concluded that trial.

The trials of the remaining counts were not an "ancillary matter relating to that trial within section 9(7)(a)", nor were they "proceedings arising out of" that trial within section 9(7)(b), so as to permit him to attend court to deal with them after the expiry of the original period of authority.

Their Lordships also rejected the submission that the Lord Chancellor's decision had been irrational.

The Lord Chancellor was exercising a broad administrative discretion. He had to decide on the best employment of judicial manpower in the proper administration of justice. This involved a balance between competing factors of the interests of justice; between the best disposal of the remaining counts in a single trial, albeit an important one, for which Lord Justice Phillips was uniquely well placed; and the broader interests of justice in having a fully manned Court of Appeal for a period of a year or more.

On the facts, irrationality was unsustainable.

Paul Magrath, Barrister



Seven Germans have won the Nobel Prize for Literature

# Labour tinkers at the margins of welfare

When Christopher Smith the benefit man, was told to think the unthinkable, everyone started to salivate. Something shocking, we wondered, something short and sharp to drive the unemployed back into work and save us all some cash?

Sadly not. At least not in the new policy paper published yesterday, as the first stage on Labour's road to its welfare manifesto. All the Shadow Social Security Minister could offer us yesterday on "welfare to work" were a few reforms to the Benefit Agency, one-stop-shops for benefits and job advice, user-friendly forms to fill in, and greater individual flexibility in the allocation of benefits. Yawn. Such proposals are unthinkable only in their tedium. Mrs Thatcher reformed bureaucracies before breakfast, lunch and dinner.

However, the issues Mr Smith is supposed to be grappling with are immensely important. The "welfare to work" idea is central to new Labour's pitch to the voters. It's a classic case of old Labour values applied to the modern world. The party remains, so we are told, as concerned as ever about the plight of the poor and the underdog, but it no longer sees the solution as greater redistribution through the tax and benefit system. Instead Labour's remedy for the 1990s is to provide the poor and the unemployed with the job and training opportunities to prosper on their own.

"Hand-ups not hand-outs," and

"spring-boards not safety nets" - such is the alliterative rhetoric that peppers Labour politicians' speeches. It's a familiar refrain. The US Democrats have been chanting it for years, while the Social Justice Commission framed an entire agenda of policy proposals around the theme two years ago.

There is something substantial behind the rhetoric. Providing short-term palliatives for a problem is a waste, when you can start to tackle the underlying causes instead. And the unemployment problem in Britain has a plethora of tangible underlying causes itching to be dealt with.

Defeatists tend to shrug their shoulders and assume unemployment is just a question of too many people chasing too few jobs. Not so. Some people don't get jobs whatever they do, and however fast the economy booms. The long-term unemployed, the young, the unskilled, single women with children, and those whose partners are out of work too, all have particular trouble getting new jobs. Of course there are no cheap and easy answers, but there are certain things the state can do to help.

So the climate is right. The rhetoric is right. But has Labour got the practical policies? Yesterday's announcements sounded badly like tinkering at the margins, rather than radical overhaul.

Many of Mr Smith's proposals are welcome. Tailoring the approach of the unemployment service to the circum-

stances of each individual is a worthwhile idea, and far more likely to help them swiftly to a job or retraining course that suits them. Moreover, as customer charters have revamped other parts of the public services to respect the consumer, it is about time someone did the same for the sections of the state which deal with the poor.

Yes, it will mean a big shift in the culture of the employment service. Yes, it will require better trained, better motivated and more professional staff. But it can be done, as Australia and California have demonstrated. None of this is especially inspiring, but fortunately

yesterday's proposals are not the sum total of Labour's welfare to work plans.

For the young and the long-term unemployed Labour has been prepared to put a substantial amount of cash behind the most ambitious plans yet seen for these groups. Eighteen months ago, the party promised a £75 a week wage subsidy for everyone unemployed over two years. Last year they announced that every under-25 out of work for more than six months would get a choice between a subsidised private sector job, an FE course, voluntary or environmental work - with the proviso that benefits would be

cut if all those choices were rejected. Labour is, therefore, putting money in the same place as mouth for young people and long-term unemployed. But families who are caught in benefit traps are getting no such generosity.

In the long term, getting people off welfare and into work always comes back to the same problems: making people employable and matching them to jobs that pay enough for them, and their families, to live on. Often that will involve providing people with exactly the kinds of support, training and work experience that Labour has proposed. However, if the combination of technology and global competition mean wages at the bottom end of the labour market are just too low, the long-term answer may lie in subsidising wages rather than subsidising unemployment.

The government has already embraced in-work benefits such as Family Credit; they encourage people to take low-wage jobs and at least get a foothold back in the labour market. But expanding them is an expensive proposition, especially when companies can simply cut the wages they pay knowing that the state will make up the difference. Without some kind of floor on wages, in-work benefits are just a blank cheque from the taxpayer to unscrupulous employers. Yet a minimum wage set too high would indeed destroy the very jobs that many of the unemployed need as their first step back into employment. No one

should envy the Labour government minister stuck with the unenviable task of getting the level right. Better to start low rather than make mistakes.

So there it is. The policy that helps people into work and saves taxpayers' money in the long term could be the very one that the Conservatives claim will cost jobs: a minimum wage. It's almost shocking and unthinkable after all.

## Telling portrait of the PM

Media-friendly relatives are the bane of the modern politician's life, but the Prime Minister emerges rather well out of an interview with his formerly reclusive sister Pat. Like many other driven men, he turns out to have been bullied at school. His woodenness, she says, began as a form of self-protection when he started out in the Tory party. But more important is the character-assessment from Major's elder sister: she thinks he is determined to the point of stubbornness, rather vain and has a theatrical streak. After his political dramas of 1994 and 1995, this seems a rather accurate thumbnail sketch. As Major's Tory enemies pile on the pressure and wait for him to crack, Pat's interview is a text they should study. It is, from their point of view, a little alarming.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Morale sags in struggling health service

Sir: You write: "Professionally, organisationally and morally, the health service is in remarkably fine fettle." (leading article, 21 June). This is in contrast to the letter I received the same day from the President of the Royal College of Physicians. One sentence from this reads: "I thought you should be aware of the frustration and despondency which are beginning to reduce the sense of commitment which physicians have seen as the quality and standard of their care as being compromised."

I have just returned home from a round of emergency admissions to the medical wards under my care in a large teaching hospital in the North-west. Despite it being mid-summer every medical (as compared with surgical) bed in the hospital was full, with most of the weekend still to run. Patients were in extra beds put up in rooms which lacked necessary safety equipment. Some wards were running with a shortage of nursing staff.

It is easy to predict the situation as winter approaches. As happened last winter, more and more surgical beds will be occupied by medical patients until "cold" surgery virtually ceases. Physicians, already working at capacity, will be further stretched as they cover the extra patients on surgical wards. Corners will be cut and consultation with patients rushed through.

Health-service reorganisation has, at best, been an irrelevance and, at worst, a compounding influence to the current crisis, as it was basically aimed at reducing surgical waiting lists and took little account of the greater complexity of medical diseases. The new generation of business-style managers are out of their depth when helping medical staff cope with the steady increase in work load resulting mainly from the medical emergencies we are experiencing.

Only an immediate increase of medical beds and staffing of about 10 per cent is likely to improve both patient care and the "professional, organisational and moral" aspects of the health service of which you are such a fervent admirer.

Dr P D O'DAVIES FRCP  
Consultant Physician  
Caldy, Merseyside

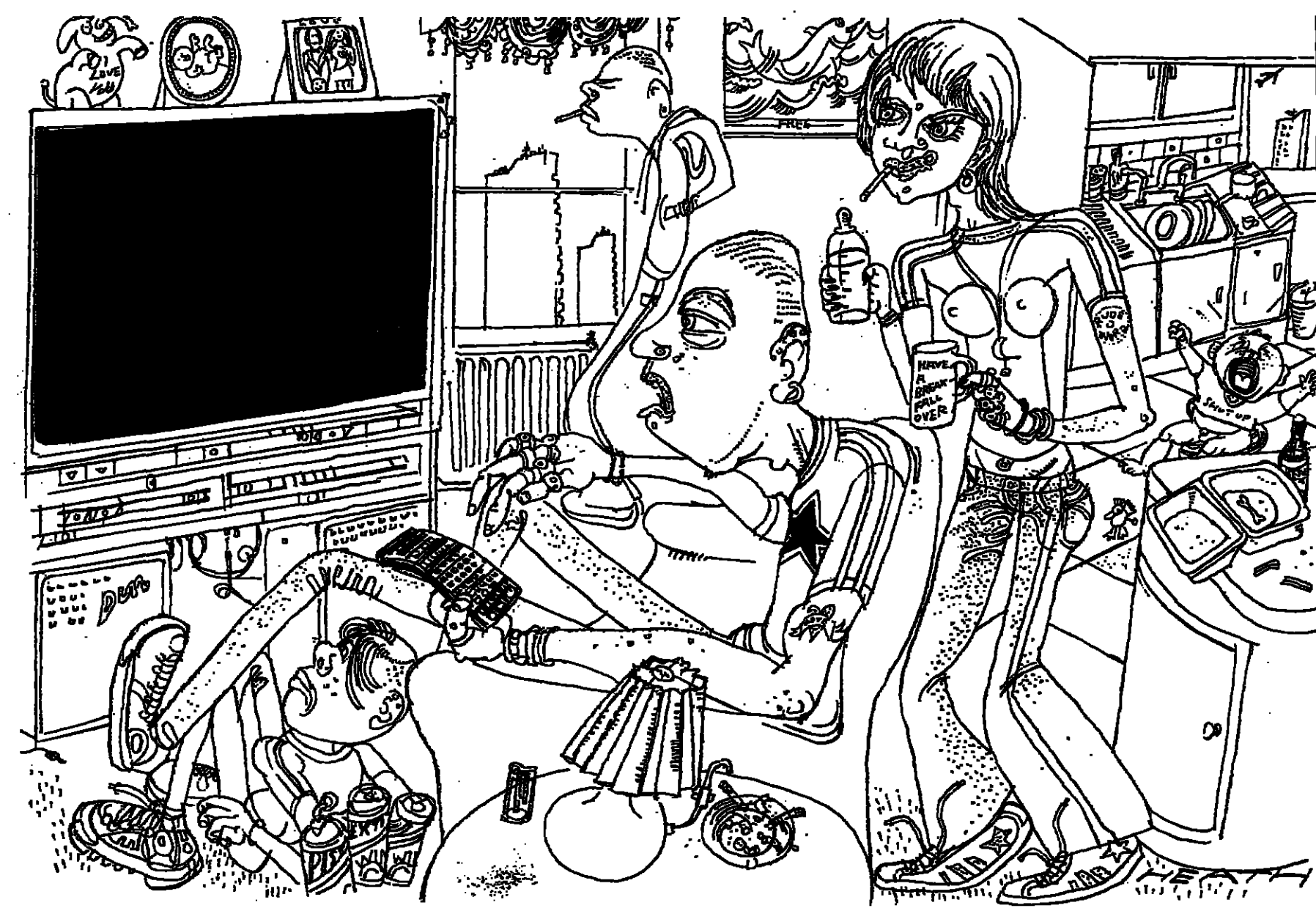
Sir: Health-service rationing and accountability are here to stay (report, 21 June), but as a GP I am only too well aware that the same problem in different patients can produce dramatically different effects on their lives. I would like to plead for some discretionary powers of choice in allocation of resources. For instance, two patients may have similar problems with varicose veins; one may be very little troubled but the other may be constantly aware of the problem and feel that life is blighted. These two patients need a different approach.

Dr ANDY ROSE  
London SW13

### Expensive MPs

Sir: I am worried that increasing the minimum wage for MPs by 30 per cent (leading article, 18 June) will result in fewer of them being employed. There is also a serious danger of our Parliament being undercut by political assemblies from the Far East, where costs are much lower.

WILLIAM BARRETT  
London NW10



### Old hatreds, new woes in Ireland

Sir: The founding of the Northern Irish state was indeed a peace plan, not a stitch-up (letter, 21 June), as two well-armed, large forces (the nationalist Irish Volunteer Force and the Unionist Ulster Volunteer Force) were squaring up to each other. The World War I came along and the bulk of both militia went off to be slaughtered on the Somme, but they regrouped and skirmishing broke out on several occasions. The partition of Ireland was a response to the problem that the population was divided on religious grounds between two factions who could not, and would not, live together. Much the same situation led to the creation of Pakistan and India.

To suggest that the "tacit support" in Northern Ireland for the IRA stems from a political set-up 70-odd years ago is to ignore the base sectarianism which has been the root of conflict in Ireland (and particularly in Ulster) since time immemorial. Most people support their local paramilitaries, whether loyalist or nationalist, because they provide a gratifying means of inflicting harm on people whom you have been brought up to hate because of "what they did to us back in..." (insert date).

This is the stumbling block in the process of trying to involve paramilitaries in democratic politics. The republican and loyalist movements are, in all senses, fascist organisations, based on racist, nationalist (British or Irish) and sectarian beliefs and opposed to democracy and the democratic process. The graffiti that can be seen on walls all over Belfast, making fun

of victims of the Greysteel or Loughlin Island massacres or the Shankill and Warrington bombings are not painted political outcries, just naked, vicious hatred.

TIM HODGKINSON  
Lisburn, Co. Antrim

Sir: Why does the IRA refuse to give up the bomb and the gun? A hypothesis suggests itself if we start from the question "What have they got to lose by giving democracy and peace a chance?"

The IRA leaders have devoted their entire lives to their war. They have climbed up through the ranks of their army to become important people with the power of life and death over their fellow men. If peace were to succeed, they would certainly lose their army, their positions, their livelihood and their power. Worse, it will have been proved that the way of violence had not succeeded. Their whole lives will have become meaningless and their future prospects bleak.

If the IRA's men are simply trapped by their need for power, which can only be justified by their continued use of it, we can still expect more of the same.

MICHAEL PIVASSO  
E-mail: Pivasso@aol.com

Sir: IRA violence saves weak governments from a lack of political will or understanding of the mechanics of the situation. When there was a ceasefire for 18 months, the Government did not know what to do with it.

First, there should be a preliminary referendum on whether the British people want

Northern Ireland to remain in the UK on the present terms. The result would give the Government a firm political base on which to act and also shatter Unionists' delusion that, apart from Tory ultras, the rest of the UK wants very much to do with them at all.

The prerequisite of formal parliamentary democracy, namely an inclusive, stable, civil community, does not exist there. Remember, whenever you hear Unionist spokesmen talk of "the people of Ulster", to translate this as "the Orange 60 per cent of Northern Ireland residents who constitute our followers". The need is to devise novel forms which address the realities of this situation, including joint Anglo-Irish sovereignty.

M A MARTIN  
London SW19

### Taxing the childless

Sir: Your correspondent Anne Copley (Letters, 19 June) offers her respect for Fran Abrams's decision not to have children and then makes the startling statement "but she is missing out". How can she possibly know?

It is true that those of us who have made a positive decision not to have children are missing out on one aspect of life but, equally, those who have children are missing out elsewhere.

Your correspondent Chris Mowbray (Letters, 19 June) states that his children must support the old age of those who have not had

children. While there is truth in this, he has forgotten that, through our taxes, we pay for his children's education.

SIMON ALLEN  
Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire

### Hail Goldsmith but vote Labour

Sir: I am writing to correct the misleading impression given by John Renton's piece "Goldsmith finds an unlikely ally in rebel Shore" (20 June). I am not "an ally" of Sir James Goldsmith, nor do I support his new Referendum Party. I have been a member of the Labour Party for over 40 years and have served in past Labour governments - I shall vote Labour at the next election and to imply that I might do otherwise is absurd.

However, I do think that Sir James has done a service to British politics by highlighting what is undoubtedly one of - if not the most - important issues in British politics today. It would be a constitutional outrage if any British government was to bury the pound sterling in a European single currency or to take any other significant federalist measure without the prior consent of the British people in a referendum. Sir James's intervention has already helped to bring about an important shift in Conservative party policy. They are now committed to a referendum. Labour is, unfortunately, still equivocal on this issue; it has accepted that a single currency is of such importance that popular

"consent" would first be necessary - either through a general election or through a referendum. The issue would, of course, be buried in a general election and that is why I am campaigning for a clear commitment to a referendum.

Rt Hon PETER SHORE MP  
(Bethnal Green and Stepney, Lab)  
House of Commons

### Selective amnesia

Sir: What those of us who oppose reintroduction of selection must continue to say to John Major, however futile we may feel it to be, is that it won't solve the very real problems which the nation faces.

When we had grammar schools, not only did most children not go to them, but many others left them with very little to show for their supposed advantages. No one ever bothered to ask how many students left grammar school at 15, or left at 16 with very poor O-level results. Comprehensive schools have at the very least presided over an increased staying-on rate, and year-on-year improvements at GCSE, Advanced and degree level. Britain is not as successful as many of its competitors in educating its citizens; Japanese children, for instance, are reckoned to be up to two years ahead of our own. What the Prime Minister doesn't say, or perhaps doesn't know, is that Japanese schools are comprehensive, and the children are taught largely in classes for mixed-ability groups.

CHRIS DUNNE  
Headteacher  
Langdon Park School  
London E14

### When German threat loomed

Sir: I agree with Kevin Brownlow (letter, 22 June) that Britain was concerned about German expansionism before 1914, but we should not confuse this with popular hatred of Germans.

In any case, concern about German ambition did not go so far back as the Franco-Prussian War. Lord Salisbury held to the view that "France is, and always will remain, Britain's greatest danger" throughout his three premierships, which ended in 1901, and the director of Military Intelligence was of the view in 1897 that Britain was "most likely to go to war with France and Russia."

What caused a change in British perception of Germany from continental cousin-nation and traditional ally against France to potential threat was not the Prussian humiliation of France in 1871, but rather the desire of Kaiser Wilhelm II to build a German navy to rival the Royal Navy. However, this ambition did not become a matter of popular concern in Britain until the Navy Scare of 1909.

Before le Queux's 1906 book there was Erskine Childers' *Riddle of the Sands* in 1903. In this first book warning of a German naval danger is a hero, Davies, full of admiration for Germany. "They've licked the French and the Austrians and are the greatest military power in Europe. What I'm concerned with is their sea power... it's going strong and that emperor of theirs is running it for all it's worth. He's a splendid chap, and anyone can see he's right."

Concern about Germany only turned into hatred with World War I.

JIM MANGLES  
Worham, Norfolk

Sir: By 1906, William le Queux may have been writing about an imagined German invasion in 1910 (letter by Kevin Brownlow, 22 June), but only 10 years earlier he had written *The Great War of 1897*. In this, Britain is rescued by her brave German and Austrian allies after being attacked by Russia and France. The book is a splendid period piece; illustrations show Cossacks attacking the town hall, Birmingham, and other equally alarming possibilities.

Most would accept that serious anti-German feeling in Britain goes back only to the sudden expansion of the German navy in 1896-1899 - certainly not to the Prussian defeat of France in 1871.

STEPHEN BARCROFT  
Dublin

### Football madness

Sir: Which bright spark decided to hold Euro 96 in the middle of our children's examinations?

It will be interesting to see whether the pass rates continue their upward trend this year, particularly among male candidates.

KATHLEEN WOOTTON  
Hestfield, East Sussex

Sir: *L'Esquive*, the French sports paper, billed Saturday's England v Spain match as the country of the mad cow against the country of the matador. Perhaps John Major should be told that we can win a bovine argument with Europe after all.

IAIN MARTIN  
Chamonix, France



# Made in Germany

From soccer to beef, a tide of anti-German sentiment is sweeping the country.

David Walker reminds us of our shared heritage and how much we owe to Teutonic creativity

We are cousins. Amateur singers in both countries, choral singing our common tradition, bellow out the same Hallelujah Chorus from the same oratorio written by an Anglo-German, Friedrich (Frederick) Handel.

And for an encore they sing the ultra-patriotic "I vow to thee my country" with music by Gustav Holst, child of the late 19th-century German musical tradition to which that most English of composers, Edward Elgar, squarely belongs.

It isn't a question of not mentioning the war. It's a matter of not forgetting the depth and penetration of our two peoples, their thinking and their creativity over the centuries. Give or take a conflict or two – in most of which we have been on the same side.

We share a parent language. We too have strong verbs. They have borrowed massively from English, true, but we still rely on them for *Weltschmerz* and *Zeigzeig*. We call the days of the week by the same gods, except Wednesday. The Kaiser called on the same God to punish England, which gave the First if not the Second World War aspects of a civil strife.

Our royal family are Battenbergs and they would not have the throne if Brunswickers had not repulsed the Stuart insurgents at Culloden. And what would a Battenberg cake taste like without marzipan originated in Lübeck, served for preference on Dresden china.

Great slices of our intellectual and cultural life are shared from Luther to Kant to von Karajan. No Germans, no Wigmore Hall. No German (in the shape of the chemist Albert Niemann, who first synthesised cocaine), no Irvine Welsh.

The Franco-Prussian war marked a break, a century of political and diplomatic tension and rivalry, streaked with cultural suspicion. Despite the falling out between the states at the turn of the 20th century, exchanges continued. No Gottlieb Daimler, no William Nuffield. No Max Weber, no sociology. And the other way round: no Ernest Bevin, no *Milbestimmung* – the great post-war understanding between German unions and the bosses which still, just about, lasts.

The Germans often represent our better selves. Their seriousness, their precision engineering – *Vorsprung durch Technik* – and their scholarship take what we also do and concentrate it, apply rigour. Without German influences British 20th-century archaeology and theology are inconceivable, let alone physics and chemistry. And vice versa. Across the sciences and technologies Germany has learnt from Britain. Since they were first awarded in 1901, British and German physicists and chemists have won virtually the same numbers of Nobel prizes.

The movement of ideas and people between the two countries has latterly been mediated through the United States. The history of ideas is marked by the greatest of disjunctions – the expulsion of so many leaders of German science and letters because they were Jewish. The lines become difficult to trace: was Herbert Marcuse or Hannah Arendt American or German?

But the pattern of mutual Anglo-German influence remains. Here is a map (Germans have always been great cartographers, the British geographers).

## RELIGION

Our Protestant religion was given to us by Martin Luther. The beginnings of the decline of Christianity in Britain can be traced directly to David Strauss, whose *Life of Christ* was deeply subversive of belief in early Victorian England. Latterly, English theologians have acknowledged their debts to such as Karl Barth and Rudolf Bultmann.

## NATURISM

Brighton beach would be breast-free had not the Germans pioneered innocent exposure of private parts to the sunshine. Ditto environmentalism. Tree-hugging is a German invention.

## DOGS AND SPORTS

The Germans gave us dachshunds (and rotweillers; and false teeth). And mountain-climbing as sport. And hawking (introduced to western Europe by Emperor Frederick II). And, thanks to Johan Denner, the clarinet.



## ART AND CULTURE

High culture is shot through with German influences. The Pre-Raphaelites were influenced by German Romanticism in the works of Winckelmann and Caspar David Friedrich. Modernism has significant German components, notably George Grosz and the Expressionists grouped as Die Brücke. Modern British architecture is inconceivable without the Bauhaus; painting

without the German expressionists; theatre without Brecht. Where would media studies in modern British universities be without Siegfried Krakauer, who made film the subject of theoretical deliberation before (the great parenthesis) he was forced to emigrate. Low culture borrowings from the Germans have lately been few, it must be admitted. Kraftwerk weren't long in the charts.

## TECHNOLOGY

The very idea of technology – the systematic study of technical procedure – was invented by a 19th-century German, Johann Beckmann. In mining, chemicals, pharmaceuticals to rocketry, Germans have innovated and exported. No Gutenberg printing press, no books and no 90 point anti-German headlines in English newspapers. No Werner von Braun, no Sky satellite.

## MUSIC

Much of the canon of Western

music is German, from Buxtehude to the Bach family – a ready symbol of that magnificent outpouring of courtly music in the 18th-century when so much else in Germany was stagnant. The classical idiom is given its origin, continuation and limits by Beethoven. Richard Strauss and Hans Werner Henze. And where would opera find itself without Richard Wagner? The technology and forms of music are Germanic: from individual instruments including the accordion to the shape and tone of the symphony orchestra.

## PHILOSOPHY AND EDUCATION

Germans invented the idea of Enlightenment – *Aufklärung*. Immanuel Kant is, to this day, the godfather of pro- and anti-Enlightenment philosophy. Where would the English Euro-sceptics be without their borrowings from JG Herder. Friedrich Nietzsche, a German philosopher more cited

than read, has been influential in at least one respect: like Wagner he has supplied generation after generation of students with the model, romantic thinker whose thought is so extreme he goes mad thinking it.

## WAR

The Prussian theorist von Clausewitz is still taught at Sandhurst, so are the battle plans of von Schleffen. He partook of a long German tradition beginning in the 16th century with Konrad Kyeser's treatise on war *Bellifortis*.

## SEX

Without Karl Ernst von Baer we would have taken much longer to understand the development of the human egg. Without Sigmund Freud – his thought world entirely German – we might not be any less in the dark about sex but conversational lapses would be a lot less fun.

## TRANSPORT

Germany gave us prototypical

motorways in Hitler's *Autobahn*. Without VW Beetles, what would Sixties hippies have done?

## POLITICS

Konrad Adenauer and his circle invented the "social market economy". This was taken up variously by Keith Joseph then David Owen and now languishes. Lady Thatcher was as we all know an avowed opponent of German "domination". She still bent her knee before the Freiburg professor Friedrich von Hayek, whose theorising about the economy and the law is teutonic to a T.

## PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND MEDICINE

The list of accomplished German scientists and doctors is long. Gerhard Domagk is credited with inventing the sulpha drugs, used in fighting bacterial infection and most historians of science would rank Robert Koch with Louis Pasteur for his work on bacteria. Wilhelm Roentgen invented X-rays. Headache

sufferers have to thank the Bayer Company for producing the first aspirin. And that list does not even include Ernst Mach or Albert Einstein, Austrian and Swiss respectively by nationality, but thoroughly German in their scheme of reference.

## SHARED FORTUNES

In the early 17th century John Napier describes a primitive calculator; Wilhelm Schickard makes one. Early in the 19th century Johann Boettger finds out how to make true porcelain; a generation later Josiah Wedgwood makes a fortune.

Paul Julius von Reuter makes it big in London in the 1850s; a century and a half later shares in his company make some of the most rabid anti-German newspapers very rich.

## VICTORIAN VALUES

Victorian culture and values were heavily German. Prince Albert not only introduced the Christmas tree but offered a model of how the state could inspire art, design and industrial progress. Bismarck took it up; Gladstone chopped trees.

Frederick Engels passed without fuss between his father's textile plants in the Rhineland and in Manchester. There's something else Germany gave us: Marxism. And the systematic collection of fairy and folk tales, thanks to the Brothers Grimm.

Systematic is the word. Nineteenth century Germany was the place for encyclopaedia, museums, organised collections of data and Alexander von Humboldt's grand plan for what a university should be. The two cultures in the 19th century marched in step. In Ohm for a Faraday, a Liebig for a James Clerk Maxwell. Henry Bessemer pioneers a cheap way of making steel. Within a decade William and Friedrich Siemens pick up the challenge and their open hearth process goes on to replace his throughout the world.

Always that practical bent distinguishes German science. William Herschel is typical: to make the telescope through which he explored the heavens, he constructed his own state of the art foot-pedal lathe.

## FAMILIES AND DYNASTIES

The family history intertwines. Dynastic politics cross-cut. *Ich Dien*, the Black Prince wrote on his escutcheon, not *Je sers*. A Parliament full of sturdy English landowners pressed James I and VI to intervene in the German Palatine. Their descendants, equally sturdy landowners, turned to Hanover for the succession to unlucky Anne Stuart. Hanoverian relatives on the throne of Prussia sent Marshal Blicher to save Wellington's bacon at Waterloo.

And so it goes...

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## Cheer up! I didn't mean to drive you mad

I have had a gratifying response to my request for entries for "The Ten Most Annoying Remarks in Daily Life" competition. Gratifying, in that some people actually sent in entries, because if they had not sent them in, I would have had to make them up or even make the whole competition up, as perhaps I may have done.

The idea was to nominate remarks that people make to you in everyday life which drive you round the bend. They don't necessarily have to be made by close relatives, though most of them are, and this is only right and proper, as relatives get more chance (and motive) to annoy us than other people. Was it not Hugh Kingsmill who said: "Friends are God's apology for our relatives"? I think it was.

(Actually, someone did nominate that as a highly annoying remark – that is, any quotation prefaced with the question "Was it not X who said...?" on the grounds that it is a disguised way of showing off. This particular reader writes "When people say to

you, "Was it not Voltaire who said, "I disagree with what you say but I defend to the death your right to say it?", they are not asking you if it was Voltaire who said it – they are showing off the fact that they know the quotation. What makes that particular question a tasty one, is that you can say, "No, it wasn't Voltaire who said that actually – it was an unknown biographer of Voltaire called SG Tallentire who put the words in his mouth..."

One class of annoying remark that seems to annoy a lot of people is the catch phrase used way past its sell-by date. Anyone who still goes round saying things like "Nice to see you – to see you nice!" should be taken out and shot, is the general feeling. A recent example of this is the recurrence of the formula from the TV series in which Ian Richardson's prime minister keeps saying, "You may think that – I couldn't possibly comment", which is still being repeated as if it were still clever. The most ancient example comes from the reader who is driven mad by his father's



Miles Kingston

reiteration of an old Arthur Askey catch-phrase, "Give him the money, Barney!"

(Joke formulas also seem to drive some people round the bend, such as "as the bishop said to the actress" or "it's the story of my life", but these don't quite qualify as entire remarks.)

Another class of annoying remark seems to depend entirely on context. A female reader writes to say: "I am gifted with what seems to be a slightly melancholy or even lugubrious expression, so people are constantly saying to me, 'Cheer up!', which of course only serves to depress me, especially if I am feeling quite cheerful already. There

are many dispiriting variations on this, such as "Cheer up – it may never happen" and "Things can't be that bad, can they?". Most people don't mind being encouraged to cheer up, but it maddens me and if I am ever sent to jail it will be for murdering someone who has just tried to jolly me out of what he fancies to be a bad mood."

One reader, if she ever murders someone, will be guilty of child murder, as her least favourite phrase is that perennial child's excuse, "I didn't mean to". "Of course the child didn't mean to, when it broke the plate or stepped on my foot!" explodes our reader. "That's what I'm complaining off! That it involves stupidity, carelessness and thoughtlessness! Sometimes I almost wish the child HAD meant to!"

Here are some of the other top contenders for the Ten Most Annoying Remarks of All Time.

"It was here a moment ago." "He's somewhere to the right of Gough's Khan." "Well, it can't have moved by itself."

"Yes, we do keep it but we haven't got it."

"Suit yourself."

"Someone you win, some you lose."

"Get that inside you."

"A bit of how's-your-father."

"I've got to see a man about a dog."

"Just wait till your father gets home!"

"Not so as you'd notice."

"A little of what you fancy does you good."

"Could you just pull in to the side of the road and switch off the ignition, sir?"

"I think I was in the queue before you..."

"Warm enough for you?"

"Turned out nice again, then..."

"I'll believe that when I see it."

"I'll believe you – thousands wouldn't."

"Ten million Frenchmen can't be wrong."

"No pun intended."

"Look what the cat's dragged in!"

All late nominations gratefully received.



One German is born every 34 seconds

# Fear and Lothian on home rule trail

Tony Blair is preparing the way to make Scottish devolution less controversial and more effective

In a speech tomorrow night, the Prime Minister will start afresh on what he believes he achieved in the closing days of the 1992 election campaign - making Labour's plans to change the constitution a convincing reason for voting Conservative.

It is a matter of dispute how crucial his defence of the constitution was in 1992. Some research suggests he did little more than provide for floating electors the excuse they needed not to vote for Neil Kinnock. But the issue made a passionate advocate out of Major; he was comfortable with it and it energised his campaign with it and it emerged his campaign with it and it energised his campaign with it.

Mr Major's speech will emphasise the centrality of the Westminster parliament, trailing some reforms to improve the timetable for, and scrutiny of, legislation in the Commons. The implication will be that there is nothing a Scottish Parliament or a Welsh assembly can do that an evolving Westminster one could not do better.

Tony Blair is committed to devolution though he personally shares some of Kinnock's reservations; and it certainly isn't the overriding priority it was for John Smith. He is also determined to find workable answers to the objections that behind the scenes, for several months now, he has been

pressing his Scottish colleagues to confront.

Blair is determined to maximise consent for home rule on both sides of the border. As a party leader who has converted his party away from tax-and-spend, he isn't (and can't be) wholly comfortable with the leeway a Scottish Parliament will have to raise additional taxes of up to 5p in the pound. And unlike many home rulers, he doesn't dismiss outright the West Lothian Question famously raised, again and again, by Tam Dalyell during the fateful passage of the Scotland Bill in 1977-78.

If Scottish issues were to be decided in an Edinburgh Parliament, what right would Scottish MPs have to debate and vote in the House of Commons on legislation that concerned only England and Wales? Or, as Balfour asked about similar proposals, in 1914, "Are you going to leave the whole of these 72 Scottish members here to manage English education?"

Blair is almost certainly conscious that one trick the Tories are planning is to make a combination of the two problems - tax powers and the West Lothian question - converge on the single figure of Gordon Brown, the Shadow Chancellor. What right, they will ask, has Mr Brown, a Scottish MP, to fix as Chancellor tax levels for England and Wales which may not be, because of the Scottish Parliament's tax-raising powers, the final rates for



DONALD MACINTYRE

## Blair doesn't dismiss outright the West Lothian question

his own constituents in Dunfermline East?

All of which helps to explain why Blair is now doing some hard thinking ahead of publication of Labour's *Road to the Manifesto* on Thursday week. So far Labour has argued determinedly that the tax-raising powers are much less threatening than they first appear, making the point that these powers might never be used. In the words of a report from the independent Constitution Unit, published today: "The difficulty of raising direct taxation in an environment where there will always be an election in the offing, either in the UK or in Scotland, should not be underestimated." But there was a marked silence from

Labour's rebuttal-prone media spokesmen when the *Scotsman* reported last month that Mr Blair was coming under pressure from his own ranks to shelve the tax-raising powers. I would not now be in the least surprised if Mr Blair goes into the next election pledging that the Scottish Parliament will not have tax powers, at least during a first Labour term.

On the West Lothian question and the related question of whether the relative over-representation of Scottish MPs at Westminster should be curbed by reducing their number from 72 to 59, the answer is less clear. One possibility is to preclude Scottish MPs from voting on English-only business. Contrary to most Labour mythology, this would not necessarily leave a Tory majority in charge of English business, since, as the report points out, whenever Labour has had a convincing majority in the UK, it had had a majority of English MPs, too. But whether Mr Blair goes down that route or another, he is determined to come up with some kind of answer.

The third aspect that, it is safe to assume, is currently absorbing Mr Blair concerns whether Labour's plan will require a referendum in Scotland. The assumption so far has been that the general election will be enough of a mandate. But both the left think-tank, the Institute for Public Policy Research and, more guardedly, today's Constitution Unit report sug-

gest that a referendum could go a long way towards entrenching public support for, and understanding of, the Scottish Parliament. This will be heresy to some Labour Scots, of course, who are convinced it isn't necessary; but if it isn't, what is there to fear?

The anti-home-rule Dalyell will try to whip up Labour support for the referendum clause that will certainly be tabled by the Tories if Labour's Bill doesn't include one. More importantly, with Labour committed to a referendum on change in the electoral system, and quasi-committed to one in the event of a decision to join a single currency, can it really sustain the argument against holding one for the biggest change in the history of the Union - especially when Blair is confident that a referendum would be won by the home rulers?

Blair is said to believe that every attempted home rule measure in the past has foundered either because it was too ambitious, or because it was not seen to command full consent, or both. He is determined to see this one work. This may mean confronting Scottish Labour MPs with some hard choices. But he will at least have allies among those impatient activists who do not want to see the impact of the first Labour government for 17 years on the fabric of ordinary life in Britain lost in the legislative quagmire that will threaten a Scotland Bill which can't be passed or made to work.

# the commentators

## The feel-good flavour is strawberry

Forget downshifting - moderation can be fatal. Excess means success, says Glenda Cooper

A strawberry will cost you 18p at this year's Wimbledon. Rejoice, rejoice. Hand over a £1.80 punnet (5p up on last year) and let me indulge as much as I can, savouring each juicy mouthful to the utmost.

It's time we raised a glass of vintage champagne to conspicuous consumerism. What is the point of searching for the feel-good factor for years if, as soon as it pokes its nose round the corner, Jeremiah's start bleating about the price of fruit?

Strawberries at Wimbledon are a perennial whinge rather like the British weather or trains not running on time, although to hear some people talk you'd think each member of the public is being forced to buy a punnet. But the complaints about the price of a Wimbledon strawberry this year are symptomatic of a noxious plague blowing through the Western Hemisphere - that of simplicity and downshifting. There is no greater enemy to joyful and expensive consumerism than a back-to-basics approach to life.

remember how hellish half-terms can be? Working at home means every day is half-term, with the children moaning about it.

What is it about the British and their striking desire to wear hair shirts when they could be having a perfectly lovely time indulging themselves? Surely this wasn't how we got to be Top Nation. Look at Henry VII and Henry VIII as cases in point. Everyone remembers Henry VII as a boring, mean old fart who made his son wear hand-me-downs. Henry VIII (a keen tennis player) wore the loudest doublets in Christendom, bankrupted the Exchequer with pointless gestures like the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He ended up with an Age named after him as the creator of Modern Britain. It's a cautionary tale for anyone who believes in Chic Simple.

Just as Marie Antoinette hoped to boost the patisserie industry, the act of eating strawberries is a philanthropic gesture. The 10 small berries with their dollop of sugar and cream will help keep the 1,400 catering staff employed for the duration of the championship. Maybe not the most regular of jobs but a small kick-start to the economy.

It's not just limited to the strawberries; 170 enterprising locals will rent out their houses to the tennis stars for up to £4,000 a week courtesy of the Tennis London agency, students will earn a wage selling newspapers to waiting punters and the local shops will benefit from Steffi Graf popping in to do a bit of last-minute shopping. All for a bit of consumerism.

But there is still hope that this nation of stoics will cast off its penny-pinching ways. A couple of months ago Britain was declared the gold card capital of Europe - one third of all gold cards are issued here. And it's not the preserve of the affluent Tory knights anymore - not with the right-on Co-op Bank being the largest issuer of cards and helping to launch the Labour Party Affinity Gold Card. Large bottles of beer and credit card debt all round.

Remember, moderation is a fatal thing. Nothing succeeds like excess. Oscar Wilde said that 100 years ago and I stand by it today. Pass me a spoon.



# Wanted: any old irony

Adopt a prole and own your own living work of art. Peter Popham on what makes a masterpiece

Is this a work of art I see before me? I am standing at the top of the steps that lead up to the entrance of the Tate Gallery, and there beyond the gates is a short, bearded, middle-aged figure with a large tummy, wearing a white T-shirt inscribed Oxford University. Now he's inspecting the ice-cream van parked there. He goes to a nearby telephone box, then he's back in front of the gallery with a smouldering roll-up cupped in his right hand.

He looks slightly out of place here: a bit fatter, shorter and sadder than the normal run of Tate visitors, who err on the side of long, lean, young, elegant or, if none of the above, at least ostentatiously middle-class. Yet the man in the T-shirt belongs here as no one else does: he's the only human work of art in the place.

His name is Roger Powell, and one year ago he was exhibited at London's Saatchi Gallery as a living work of art, priced at £1,000. Roger's apotheosis was swift: until that morning he had been sleeping rough in the Bull Ring, by Waterloo Bridge, begging for food and cigarettes. He had been approached by Tony Kaye, the TV commercials director, and asked if, for a fee, he would be prepared to be a living work of art. Roger couldn't think of a good reason to refuse.

That night at the Saatchi Gallery there were no buyers for Roger, but Kaye himself has become Roger's "owner", paying him £60 weekly rent for a bedsit in Maida Vale plus £75



Hanging around: Roger Powell is a work of art, but only the brave stand very close to peer at him. Photograph: Jane Baker

expenses. In return, all Mr Powell has to do is be a work of art. Like non-human artworks, what this mostly involves is hanging around in galleries: the Tate is his most regular patch, but he can also be found at the British Museum and the National Gallery. The difference from the art on the walls is that, while people may occasionally cast sidelong glances at him, they do not as a rule stand very still, screw up their eyes and gaze at Roger. Students are not found cross-legged on the floor, sketching him; postcards of Roger are not available at the front desk, nor is he in any catalogue.

But this is gradually changing: like an unfashionable painting in a back gallery that slowly builds in fame and reputation until the curators are obliged to dust it down and hang it in pride of place, word of Roger is slowly spreading. Last week, staff at the National

Gallery looked blank when I showed them Roger's picture. "I don't recall ever having seen him," said one. "If it was officially happening here we'd have been told about it." "We wouldn't entertain him here," said another, firmly. "He must be at the Tate." But after a rash of recent publicity, the number

## His body strung with electric wire, the artist asks to be tortured

of those who see him for what he is - not a short, fat man with a heavy Old Holborn habit and a bad cough, but a work of art - is bound to increase. Soon sporting Roger will be as important an index of true discernment as having a new take on the Chapman brothers, or something interesting to say about Carl Andre's bricks.

Because Tony Kaye, who juxtaposed cat, mouse and dog in front of a cosy fire for the Solid Fuel Advisory Council, and orchestrated 2,000 babies for a Vauxhall Astra commercial, is not at the pinnacle of the advertising business by accident. He knows a trend when he sniffs one, and the genre to which Roger belongs - variously

known as live art or body art - is one of the hottest trends around. It was the Italian Futurists who in the early years of the century first urged painters to forsake their canvases and thrust themselves directly in the public's face. Since the emergence of people like Gilbert and George in the late 60s, "performance art" has

edged closer and closer to the centre of critical attention. In the past few years it has become increasingly morbid and introspective. The Spanish artist Marcel Li [sic] Antunez Roca, his body strung with electrical wires, invites the audience to torture him by remote control. The Italian Franko appears "abject, naked, abused and covered with his own body fluids," as the ICA describes his show. The French artist Orlan's performances occur in operating theatres, and the operations slowly transform her appearance. Her next operation will endow her with an enormous nose.

Compared to Titans such as these, Roger's "performance", which consists of hanging about outside the Tate Gallery, puffing on a roll-up, is modest. But unambitious as it appears, it is also possible to see it as a radical departure. It is a key ironic idea in

modern art: the very act of buying something and putting it in a gallery is enough to transform it into a work of art. Marcel Duchamp did it all those years ago with a pissor, and a million people have done it since, with a million different mundane objects. The joke would appear to be running out of steam. Then along comes Tony Kaye and does it to a human being. Like most things Kaye does - like the two naked Aids patients (both gleaming, to all appearances, with health and efficiency) currently on show at Jibby Beane's warehouse gallery in Clerkenwell, with signs saying "Please Touch Me" - the principal effect is shock. Kaye pays Roger's living expenses; that's philanthropy. But no, it's not: he claims to have bought him, and that sounds more like slavery. Furthermore, he's offered him for sale, at a price of £250,000. And Roger, who is suitably grateful for the improvement in his lifestyle, and doesn't mind jetting about at short notice (already he's done the United States, seen he's off to Moscow and Israel), makes no demur.

Kaye's originality is not total. In the early 60s, the Italian artist Piero Manzoni signed and dated the naked bodies of people he called his "living sculptures", and gave them certificates declaring them to be authentic works of art. Last year, Mark Wallinger, short-listed for the Turner Prize, bought a racehorse and declared that to be a work of art. But to buy Roger, and have him hang about - that requires a different order of temerity. It may or may not be "art", but it homes in on the exposed nerve endings of a society which, with the evacuation of the mental hospitals and the creation of a huge new population of homeless people, is striving to blunt its sensibilities and funnel its vision.

By making Roger a work of art, Kaye speaks to our fear that the rest of us, too, are at best merely commodities; and that at worst, like the people we see sprawled in doorways, our existence is self-evidently futile. So what is a human life worth? The old question gains a strange new resonance.

# Let us not make children afraid of life

The biggest childhood risk is paranoia, says Stuart Waiton

This week is Child Safety Week - a week that has the potential for scaring the socks off even the most laid-back of children and parents. Set up by the Child Accident Prevention Trust and backed by the Department of Employment and Education, Health, Trade and Industry, and Transport, along with the Health Education Authority and McDonalds, the campaign begs us to think about the growing dangers our children face today.

Have you considered the "sun safety" of your children? Or what about the "summer poisons and stings problem", or the "safety on summer trips" dilemma? Fear not, the child safety hotline is now open to help increase your awareness, change your behaviour and train you to become a responsible, safety-conscious parent. Child safety is one of the growth industries in Britain and yet, statistically, children are safer, healthier and

materially better off than ever before. Childhood disease is all but gone and accident mortality rates continue to fall.

Many primary school children use the drop-in centre I run in Glasgow. Most of them are pretty sure - either from being streetwise or because their parents have given them the space to look after themselves a bit. However, there are two boys, Patrick and John, whom I see from time to time, generally accompanied by their mother, who are clearly outsiders. They are both a bit awkward and nervous sit next to me. Their parents are over-protective and, as a result, Patrick and John are at a disadvantage in developing relationships with their peer group - no doubt sometimes nasty and spiteful, but their peer group nonetheless.

As time goes by, I hope that Patrick and John will be forced to grow up, start looking after themselves and taking a few risks. I say "hope", because with the growing industry of child safety specialists around today, there is a danger that, rather than maturing with age, they, and the many others like them, will become more, rather than less, timid and afraid of life.

Youth work has been redefined as working with "young people at risk". Schools are starting to resemble prison camps - with CCTV, switch cards and with outsiders and a team of counsellors to handle the "scourge of bullies" on the inside. And many more parents are driving their children to and from school in fear of stranger danger.

Areas of a child's life once seen as

unproblematic are now shrouded in fear. The most recent youth handbook sent to my centre noted that young people were at risk from unemployment, and they were also at risk of abuse from prospective employers when they went for job interviews - "take a friend just to be safe".

Sex leeches arrive every week to remind us all that Aids is out to get us. A disease that those not in the high-risk groups have as much chance of catching as they have of winning the lottery is, apparently, "everywhere".

Meanwhile Patrick, John and the rest of the children in my centre are being put at risk simply by playing on the computers. It seems these games are now officially "addictive" as kids "appear to enjoy the same euphoria as do smokers and heavy drinkers" while playing *Sonic the Hedgehog* (*Alcohol*

and *Drug Abuse Weekly*, 10 March 1994). So, if you are in the area, drop in for a fix of Terrors or an injection of Mortal Combat.

Clearly children need to be looked after and taught how to cross the road, but the greatest risk they face today is paranoia and a life behind closed doors. When risk aversion means avoiding and fearing the big bad world, then the capacity for autonomous development is greatly reduced. Experiences are lost and living itself becomes one long nightmare.

The emergence of such new conditions among children as eating, sleeping and other behavioural disorders - the latest being "juvenile ME" - suggests that even for those children safe at home with their happy meal, all is not well.

The writer is a youth worker in Glasgow.

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business



## Stoppages would post a signal to end monopoly

The closer we get to another 24-hour postal strike, the louder becomes the chorus of those demanding the abolition of the Royal Mail's monopoly over letter deliveries. It is a clamour that has been encouraged by elements in the Government, but ministers would be wise to think long and hard before taking such action.

Monopolies are dangerous things but in the case of the Royal Mail it is difficult to argue that its exclusive right to handle letters costing less than £1 to deliver has been abused in a way that has shortchanged the public. In the last 12 years the cost of posting a letter has fallen by more than 12% in real terms.

At the same time the Royal Mail has been shedding Posties at the rate of 5,000 a year even though the number of addresses they deliver to has risen by more than 10% and letter volumes are up by 15% to 17.5bn a year. It is tempting to assume that the Royal Mail's performance on prices and productivity would have been even more spectacular had it been exposed to the chill winds of competition.

But it would probably be wrong. The only way that private sector competitors are likely to be tempted to compete head-on with the Post Office is if the monopoly is abolished for good and they are relieved of the obligation to provide a universal service at a uniform price. The cherry picking that would result might be great news for volume

users of the postal system sending mountains of junk mail out from large urban centres. But for many others it would surely signal higher prices as the Royal Mail's ability to cross subsidise rural deliveries vanished.

The alternative would be for the Royal Mail to hold its prices and surrender profits, but this holds few attractions either for a Government hungry to fund tax cuts. The Post Office contributes £300m a year to the public finances. It is ironic that those who are now agitating for the Royal Mail's state monopoly to be broken come from the same Conservative wing that scuppered its privatisation two years ago.

By a further irony, it is Michael Heseltine who so wanted to liberate the Post Office, that is the minister now so keen to see the monopoly ended. Anachronistic as it might be these days to see a national public service being held to ransom by striking workers and tempted as ministers might be to seek revenge, abolition of the Royal Mail's monopoly would be the wrong way to go. Legislation enacted on the hoof invariably turns out to be ill-judged. The Government should tread warily.

The power of monopoly is a wondrous thing. It is bad enough that postal workers are still able to hold the country to ransom but at least it can be said in their defence that they know no better, the Post Office has

always been a monopoly. That is not true of motorway service stations where as a result of the takeover of Forte by Granada, a new monopoly has been created, albeit a supposedly temporary one.

Granada was given fifteen months grace to dispose of the Welcome Break service stations acquired with Forte, but this was to run from the point at which satisfactory undertakings were negotiated with the Office of Fair Trading. Five months after the takeover, and these undertakings have still not been agreed. Granada plainly has no interest in haste, every interest in dragging its feet. In the meantime it enjoys the benefits of an 80 per cent market share.

Granada plainly has to be a little bit careful in the way it operates this monopoly. Overt abuse would be obvious and unacceptable, so there has been no integration of the chain into Granada, no attempt to Granadise its outlets by putting in Burger Kings or changing the logo. Prices have, on the other hand, been increased, and since Granada's own outlets already charge a premium, effective competition between the two chains has been reduced.

A whopper meal at Burger King costs as little as £3.05 in town, and as much as £4.88 at a Granada site on the road. Compare that to the cost of a Wimpey Quarter Pounder meal, £3.69 in town, £4.25 at a Road Chef on the motorway. The differential is just 56p on a Wimpey and a whopping great £1.83 on

a Burger King. It could be argued that Granada is already exploiting its position: acquiring the Welcome Breaks has allowed a further erosion of competition on the motorway.

Driving up prices at the Welcome Breaks not only enhances the competitive position of existing Granada outlets, but it also by increasing the profitability of Welcome Break enhances the eventual disposal price. Once prices have been ratcheted up, they are rarely reduced. Granada is a great company led by a charming and wonderful man, but like most big businesses its ultimate ambition is to destroy the competition and exploit the remaining monopoly. This is probably not a hugely significant case of the condition, but it should be jumped on none the less.

A spectre hangs over the gastronomic experience that awaits leaders of the Group of Seven industrial countries when they meet in Lyons later this week. It is that of the poor and hungry millions in third world countries whose debt payments to the rich countries, the IMF and the World Bank far exceed the amount they can ever hope to earn from their own output and exports.

Luckily, the French love grand gestures and this could come to the help of poorer countries. President Chirac has made it known that he would like this G7 summit to

go down in history as the occasion when the west lifts the debt burden from the shoulders of poorer brethren.

There is some hope for an agreement on these "Lyons terms", even if the gathered leaders face obstacles as they loosen their belts a notch or two after lunch. Two types of debt are at stake; that owed to the multilateral institutions like the IMF and World Bank, and that owed bilaterally to individual countries in the Paris Club. The World Bank has drawn up a plan that would reduce the debt owed to them and the IMF by about 19 countries which meet various economic performance criteria (no debt reduction for the unworthy). The plan would cost \$2 billion to \$4 billion, to be funded partly by the Bank and IMF, and partly by their shareholder governments.

However, the IMF has tied this debt relief package to the renewal of its own special fund for aiding developing countries. The IMF is also demanding that multilateral debt relief should depend on further bilateral debt concessions by the Paris Club countries. Some countries, including the UK, would go along with this. Others are opposed. Let it not be forgotten, however, that good food and drink can be a mighty powerful influence. It may well be that the gastronomic cornucopia awaiting world leaders in Lyons will help President Chirac notch up an achievement greater than anything else the G7 has accomplished in recent memory.

## BTR offers little cheer to investors

TOM STEVENSON  
City Editor

BTR refused to rule out a widely feared cut in the interim payout in September yesterday, leaving analysts unimpressed by the conglomerate's attempt to restore confidence following a recent collapse in its share price.

Almost £3bn has been wiped from the value of BTR since the beginning of the year as investors worried about whether the group's faltering cashflow could sustain a rising capital expenditure requirement and a dividend which is covered less than 1.5 times by earnings per share.

Kathy O'Donovan, the finance director, told a meeting of analysts yesterday that the dividend was a matter for the board, refusing to say whether recent forecasts of a cut were wide of the mark. Even house broker BZW's expectation of a maintained payout for the first half year would mark the first failure by BTR in recent years to provide shareholders with an increase in income.

One analyst said: "They played a very straight bat. With a yield of over 7 per cent the downside is now limited but there is also little upside. There are still questions about just where profits are going."

BTR entertained City analysts over lunch at the Savoy yesterday in a traditional briefing before the company enters the close period which lasts from the end of the first half year period until results are announced in the autumn. During that period the company is precluded from providing brokers with financial information.

Forecasts for the company now stand at about £1.35bn, compared to £1.41bn before exceptional last year. Forecast earnings per share of 22p are only 1p higher than those achieved in 1992.

BTR's meeting yesterday took on an added urgency after the dismal performance of the shares so far this year. At yesterday's close of 255p, they have underperformed the market by more than 25 per cent since January and by more than half since peaking at over 400p in 1993.

Ms O'Donovan told analysts there had been no change in trading since the new chief executive Ian Strachan warned shareholders on first half profits at the annual meeting in May. He blamed problems at the company's Taiwanese polymer chemicals operations and at some sealing systems and automotive components businesses.

BTR has suffered from the market's disenchantment with conglomerates in recent years. The failure of Hanson to convince the market of the benefit of its proposed four-way deal merger has soured sentiment still further this year.

Other worries are BTR specific, including a realisation that with the company's shares sliding below 250p, £220m of outstanding warrants are unlikely to be converted, putting a big dent in cashflow calculations. Analysts expect a cash outflow this year, meaning the company will be unable to reduce gearing, pushed over 100 per cent by the acquisition last year of a minority shareholding in BTR Nylas, the company's Australian arm. Investment column, page 16

### IN BRIEF

• Registrations for British Energy's sale closed yesterday with more than 1.5 million private investors notifying their interest with a share shop. The price range for the shares will be announced tomorrow along with the discount that small investors will be entitled to. The flotation is expected to raise about £1.5bn with the public offer at least twice subscribed.

• The Office of Fair Trading has extended its investigation into Scottish Power's £1.68bn bid for Southern Water by 15 days to 19 July. Advice from the water and electricity regulators Ian Byatt and Stephen Littlechild was sent into the OFT last Friday, the day that Southern Water's directors recommended the offer to shareholders. The bid is not expected to be blocked since two earlier water-electricity mergers have already been approved.

• Net retail unit trust sales in May were £573m, up from £231m in the same month in 1995, but sharply lower than the record £1.1bn recorded in April, said the Association of Unit Trusts and Investment Funds. Total gross unit trust retail sales in May were £1.2bn, slightly higher than the £1.06bn sold in the comparable month in 1995. Net PEP sales in May totalled £590m, up from £332m in 1995. Although higher than a year ago, net PEP sales last month fell short of the £1bn levels seen in March and April.

• Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Ian Lang, has decided not to refer the proposed acquisition by Balfour Beatty, part of BICC, of three British Railways infrastructure units to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

• WPP, the advertising group, said trading in the first five months of the current year was ahead overall compared with the same period in 1995, with total revenues up 10 per cent and margins improving. Shareholders at the agm were also told that worldwide revenues were up by more than 10 per cent. Strongest performances have been in Latin America, Asia Pacific and the US.

• Morgan Stanley is buying Van Kampen American Capital for a maximum \$1.18bn (£763m), including debts. Van Kampen is the fourth largest non-proprietary mutual fund provider in the US with more than \$57bn in assets under management. The acquisition will increase total assets under management at Morgan Stanley's asset management division to nearly \$160bn.

• Nabisco is sacking 4,200 staff, equal to 7.7 per cent of its workforce, as part of a plan to become more efficient. The move will result in pre-tax charges of \$509m (£330m). The maker of Oreo cookies and Ritz crackers said it will also sell or eliminate some minor products. Bloomberg.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR ALL ROYAL MAIL CUSTOMERS.

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Royal Mail regret that the CWU has called another 24 hour strike.

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- Collections will resume on Friday afternoon and deliveries on Saturday morning.
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# business

Britain imports a greater value of goods from Germany than from any other country

## Time for BTR to cut the payout

### THE INVESTMENT COLUMN

EDITED BY TOM STEVENSON

BTR's traditional lunchtime briefing of analysts in the Savoy yesterday was a tense affair then usual. The conglomerate was keen to reassure the collected brokers whose recommendations to clients over the past year or so have left them with considerable amounts of egg on face.

Since the shares peaked in the summer of 1993 at just over 400p, they have fallen by a half relative to the market. At 255p they stand more than a fifth lower than they did at the beginning of the year. Like Hanson before it, BTR has fallen out of favour with a painful bump. Conversation focused on two main areas. First the dividend, which for the first time in thirty years has started to look in danger of being cut. No comment on that subject was the rather unsatisfactory result, suggesting that house broker BZW's forecast of a same again payout of 14.7p, excluding any foreign income payment, was probably fairly well informed.

At that level, the shares yield over 7 per cent, right up there with the FTSE 100's other disaster stories. Hanson, British Gas and P&O. That's a harsh measure of a company that for years has produced impressive growth in the payout, but not unreasonable given the remaining uncertainty that Ian Strachan will take the helm by the horns in September and actually trim the payout that in truth the company cannot really afford.

With dividend cover of less than 1.5, BTR is plainly paying too much of its hard pressed cashflow back to shareholders at a time when capital expenditure demands, the second big topic of conversation at lunch, are on the increase.

With interests in so many fast-changing industrial fields around the world, BTR is having to spend very fast just to stand still in demanding markets such as automotive components where lack of investment is a sure fire recipe for failure.

BTR's other cashflow problem stems from the unexpected collapse in the share price which has put £220m of warrants out of the money. The company would not admit as much but it was undoubtedly counting on the conversion of three tranches of warrants over the next three years, effectively a rolling rights issue, to fund its capital and dividend paying commitments. If the warrants are not converted the pressure can only increase on a disposal programme already running at a good lick.

BTR's biggest hope is to get itself reclassified as an engineering company so it can start to benefit from the premiums to the market rating enjoyed by companies such as Siebe, Smiths In-

dustries and TI. Until it does, BTR is likely to continue trading at a discount. As Hanson has shown, demerger is not necessarily a panacea for shareholders and the outlook remains uninspiring.

### BTP makes a killing on bugs

BTP continues to reap dividends from its acquisition three years ago of most of MTM, the specialty chemicals group that fell so spectacularly from grace in the early 1990s. Indeed, without MTM's Hardwicke plant in South Carolina and buoyant demand for the insecticide raw materials it produces, yesterday's results from BTP would look a lot more pedestrian. Stripping out a £5.42m provision for the sale of the polymers business announced earlier this month, pre-tax profits rose 19 per cent to £44.5m in the 12 months to March.

The Nipha-Hardwicke insecticides business contributed to an exceptionally strong performance from the dominant biocides and fine chemicals division.

Double-digit percentage growth in demand for the bug killers BTP's products go into has been spurred by new applications and their claim to greater environmental friendliness.

BTP has spent £30m (£13m) on Hardwicke since acquisition and last year the plant absorbed over a third of BTP's £21m capital expenditure budget. After a 40 per cent rise in profits to £26.5m and with capacity flat out, the group's decision to spend at a similar level this year looks justified.

Shorn of its storage operations and now the polymers business, the re-named safety equipment division was the other star performer last year. Its world-leading position in supplying safety harnesses and the like to workers in areas as diverse as construction sites and oil rigs meant it was able to cash in on tighter safety legislation in the UK and the US, with operating profits jumping 26 per cent to £8.6m.

Further US legislation is expected to boost sales this year, although it might not do well to rely on Congress to deal with it speedily in an election year.

Poor to dismal performances in BTP's other two divisions, performance

chemicals and adhesives and textile coatings, should be reversed in 1994/97. Both suffered badly from last year's well-publicised surge in raw material costs, but prices have since fallen.

Gearing of 7 per cent means BTP is well placed to repeat its success with MTM and is keen to buy. Without a further big buy, profits of £52m this year would put the shares, up 16p at 294p, on a forward p/e of 14. Hold.

### An eye-opener from Applied

Crack open the champagne, sing hal-lelujah - Applied Holographics has made a profit for the first time in its 12-year, stock market history. So much for City short-termism, the company's loyal band of shareholders deserve a medal for their patience and perseverance, especially those who stumped up for last year's £2.3m rights issue.

Before the celebrations get out of hand, it should be recalled that there have been many false dawns. Holographic products have been developed before, only to be overtaken by technology or unable to find a market. But Applied has got to grips with its cost base, steadily reducing operating expenses relative to sales, while shifting the focus of its business away from job-lot packaging and promotional work to higher-margin security holograms.

True, the swing from a £670,000 loss to a £180,000 profit in the year to March owed a lot to CFC AH, a US joint venture which enjoyed significant sales from the launch of Microsoft's Windows '95 software package.

There are high hopes for a joint venture with compact disc maker Nimbus. The pair have developed three machines to put holograms on music CDs and computer CD-Roms and trial orders have been placed with Microsoft and Warner, the US entertainment giant.

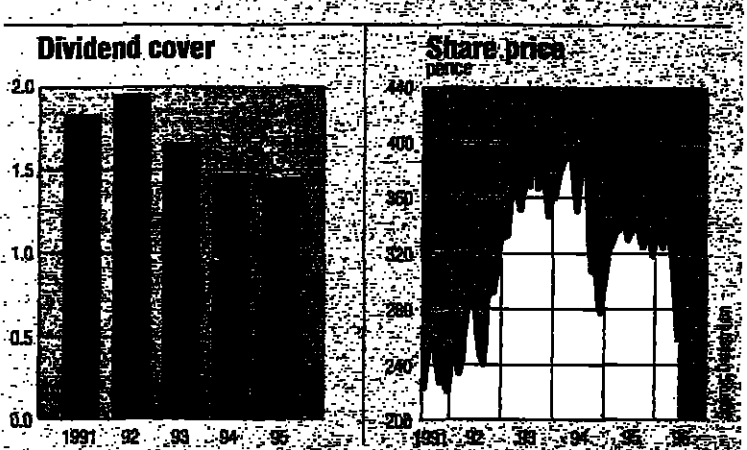
Given all its tribulations, Applied has been a perennial takeover candidate. The latest rumour centred on security printer De La Rue, but Applied's chief executive David Tidmarsh says no approach was received.

Losses carried forward could be £15m, helping house broker Credit Lyonnais look for profits of £750,000 this year rising to £1m in 1997, implying a p/e ratio of 44 falling to 33. The shares at 120p, more than twice last year's low, suggest a great deal of the forecast recovery is already in the price. A 0.5p dividend could be paid out next year but this is still highly speculative.

### BTR: AT A GLANCE

Market value: £9.85bn, share price 255p

5-year record	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Turnover (£bn)	1.02	1.08	1.27	1.41	1.50
Pre-tax profits (£bn)	0.92	1.08	1.27	1.41	1.50
Earnings per share (pence)	0.92	1.08	1.27	1.41	1.50
Dividends per share (pence)	0.90	10.8	12.7	14.1	15.0



## ANZ Grindlays gets that sinking feeling

### CITY DIARY

JOHN WILLCOCK



Messing about on the river: 'Hawaii-Five-O' it was not

Everyone remembers the Cambridge Boat Race crew sinking beneath the waves in 1978. ANZ Grindlays suffered the same ignominy this weekend when they capsized in the first heat of the annual ECGD Dragon Boat Race.

Observers speculate that it may have been because ANZ's crew of 20 was beefier than most of the 15 City teams taking part.

London's Docklands Sailing and Watersports Centre, at Westferry Road, was transformed into a scene from *Hawaii-Five-O* as teams of rowers from the Bank of England, Lloyds and NatWest Markets battled it out in long boats which originated in Hong Kong, complete with helmets and drummers.

BZW won the title, while last year's victors Banque Indosuez came in joint fourth.

A former employee of Warburgs - which did not take part - sniffs: "Warburgs used to win the Dragon Boat races in Hong Kong, you know."

A female spokeswoman for an investment bank which will remain nameless, disagrees with the comparisons with *Hawaii-Five-O*: "They haven't got the surf - or the handsome men."

Worried about getting downsized? Expect short shrift from the Inland Revenue.

Picture the scene at the Institute of Chartered

Accountants annual conference in London (no, don't fall asleep): a leading bean counter is expounding on the virtues of self assessment for income tax.

Because of self assessment the Inland Revenue will be able to cut 3,000 staff, he says. He adds that there will also be an impact on staffing levels in accountancy firms.

The Inland Revenue spokeswoman, Christina Smyth, pitches in: "It is the Revenue's explicit aim of reducing jobs."

The accountant then adds helpfully, just to clarify matters: "No, I'm not talking about accountants having to cut jobs."

But Ms Smyth corrects him: "No, that's what I mean."

A shadow falls over the

proceedings as hundreds of tax accountants try to remember whether they still have their cv on the word processor ...

The Queen Mother has been presented with a fish fly (as used for trout fishing) made with the delicate hairs snipped from the testicles of RamRod, "a splendid Dorset Horn ram, who is the living trademark of Young's Brewery".

The 180-strong Young's pub chain and brewery has launched a £2.5m corporate image makeover, in which, according to a spokesman, the ram's manly equipment on Young's trademark has been painted back in, after having been airbrushed out for a number of years.

The Young's spokesman says: "The testicles have a new pride of place, as the hair from them is very fine and prized by fly makers."

"A fly maker asked for a snip of hair from RamRod recently, and he made two 'top-flys', one of which he presented to the Queen Mother, the other to us."

I am not making this up.

## House of Fraser appoints director trio

NIGEL COPE

House of Fraser, the troubled department store group yesterday completed its management reshuffle with the appointment of three new directors. The Shake-up includes the departure of Tony Hancock, the operations director, who is leaving to pursue "private interests".

Mr Hancock, who was on a one-year contract, will receive compensation of £150,000. Mr Hancock joined House of Fraser

four years ago and was seen as a "shadow" to Andrew Jennings, House of Fraser's former managing director who was ousted in March. "They used to perform many of the same functions. It was felt we needed clearer lines of responsibility," the company said.

Mr Hancock's departure is part of the "new broom" approach of chief executive John Coleman, who only joined from Sainsbury's in April. Two of the three new directors are former colleagues of Mr Coleman

when he was working at Burton. The new operations director is Stephen Hubbert, 49, who was operations director at Sainsbury's last year. He was previously at the operations director at Burton.

The two new merchandise directors are Ann Gordon and Rob Green. Ms Gordon will look after the buying of all clothing and cosmetics. She is currently trading director at Littlewoods stores

but was previously at River Island and Dorothy Perkins, which is part of Burton.

Rob Green takes control of buying in the homewares categories of soft furnishings and electrical goods. He has spent the last eight years at Selfridges where he was responsible for the store's buying of home categories. House of Fraser split its merchandise responsibilities in two after Rebecca Sharp the previous buying director, quit after just four and a half months.

Mr Coleman said the new team would put more focus on driving up sales, restoring margins and rebuilding profits. It is possible that Mr Coleman will make more changes in lower management positions where the reporting structure is considered muddled.

In April House of Fraser reported a 50 per cent slump in profits to £14m. The shares closed up 0.5p at 181p - which is just 1p above the flotation price.

## Warburg turns heat on French bid

SBC Warburg turned up the heat in the battle for control of French investment trust CIP yesterday when it extended its FF205 (£26) per share offer for the company until Wednesday, writes Nigel Cope.

The offer was made to the French bank BNP which yesterday rejected Warburg's initial offer to buy out its 84 per cent stake. The offer values the company at FF4,880m (£630m). BNP failed to make any contact with Warburg by yesterday's noon deadline, but issued a

statement saying it "is not and never has been disposed" to sell its CIP shares.

BNP made a lower offer to the minority shareholders last week, worth FF186 per share. It is thought Warburg's extension of the offer may allow time for other minority shareholders to start complaining about the level of BNP's offer.

Warburg insists that its offer is serious and that it would happily take control of the company. If successful it would have several options which would

include continuing to trade CIP as a single entity or breaking it up. CIP takes small stakes in quoted companies.

Warburg has a 3 per cent stake. According to records filed nine months ago other minority shareholders include Scottish Value Trust, Paribas and a collection of French institutions.

The battle for control has brought with it a clash of different banking cultures, pitting the comparative sleepy Paris house against the aggressive tactics of a City of London arbitrage department.

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## M&S cheap loans step up brand battle

NIGEL COPE

Marks & Spencer made a further move into financial services yesterday when it announced plans to offer cheap loans to customers who hold an M&S chargecard.

The decision is the latest in a series of moves by large retailers which are using the strength of their brand names to offer other services. Though M&S denied its decision marks a riposte to rivals, it comes just days after Sainsbury's launched a loyalty card which may be used to offer financial services.

Earlier this month Tesco launched ClubCard Plus, a budget account with preferential rates of interest.

M&S said: "This is not a reaction to what the supermarkets are doing. We've had a charge card since 1985 and we now have 5 million members. Our research has shown that a lot of our customers would appreciate this kind of service."

Called Premier Reserve, the scheme offers loans up to £3,000. Customers decide the amount of the loan and are given a cheque book with 10 cheques. When they need to top up their normal bank account, either for a large purchase or because they have gone overdrawn, they write themselves a cheque from the loan account into their deposit account. M&S says it will save on the overdraft charges and appeal to people who normally avoid credit.

The interest rate will be 13.9 per cent APR for loans of £1,000 and over. For loans under £1,000 the rate is 14.9 per

cent. The rates will be increased after 1 October to 16.9 per cent and 17.9 per cent respectively.

Robert Snafie, retail analyst at Société Générale Strauss Turnbull said it was all part of extending the power of the M&S brand name: "It's all part of exploiting their matchless goodwill and get people more bound up with them."

M&S already offers personal loans and outstanding balances now exceed £520m. These loans have been sold relatively discreetly through direct mail.

The company launched its charge card in 1985, and then began offering personal loans and unit trusts in 1988. Last year it started selling PEPs and life assurance. Operating profits from financial services have been improving after a slow start. Last year they reached £661.4m compared with £49m in 1995. More than 600,000 new charge card accounts were also opened last year.

M&S financial services have their own separate head office in Chester. The company has had to expand into a second building to accommodate the growth of the business. It expects to recruit an additional 300 staff, a quarter of M&S UK sales are made through its charge card.

Other retailers which have made the move into financial services include Budegens which launched a Visa credit card last year. Tesco may add further facilities to its ClubCard Plus scheme. Virgin has also launched a PEP and is now expanding into life assurance.

### IN BRIEF

• Zeneca has received approval from the powerful US Food & Drug Administration for Merrem, its new antibiotic. The FDA is allowing the drug, a carbapenem antibiotic, to be used for serious infections resistant to other antibiotics. Analysts forecast that it could generate sales of around £200m in three to five years, up from £9m in 1995, when it received approval in the UK. The US market for antibiotics is worth around \$5.3bn (£3.4bn) annually and infectious diseases are estimated to kill roughly 17 million people a year world-wide, with concern growing about antibiotic-resistant strains, Zeneca said.

• Allkemy, a biotechnology group developing treatments for obesity and diarrhoea, plans to raise £15m from a flotation on the Alternative Investment Market. The group, which was only formed last year in the Cambridge Science Park, is expected to be valued at between £20m and £30m after listing. It has acquired rights or options on drug development candidates from Peptide Therapeutics, Oxford Molecular, BTG and Strathclyde University and aims to attack a market for obesity affecting 120 million people globally.

• Allied Domecq said sales of Carlsberg lager had increased by up to 69 per cent in pubs it controlled during the second week of the Euro 96 football tournament. Tom Wright, the Carlsberg-Tetley director, said on past market testing experience it was fair to draw a comparison between Allied's 70 controlled outlets spread throughout the UK and trends across all pubs offering Carlsberg products. Allied Domecq, which owns half of Carlsberg-Tetley, invested a substantial part of its £20m "Carlsberg Master Plan" marketing effort in the joint sponsorship of the Euro 96 championship.

• Unigate has paid £18m for the pork processing business of H Hargrave of Spalding in Lincolnshire. The acquisition will add sales of £93.5m to Unigate's Maltin division, the UK's leading pigmeat processor, which has built annual turnover to more than £550m.

• Friendly Hotels has appointed Tony Potter as its new chief executive. Previously he was a director and senior vice-president for Europe of Hilton International. Henry Edwards steps down as Friendly Hotels chief executive, but remains chairman.

• Monument Oil & Gas unveiled capital reconstruction proposals involving the payment of 7.5p a share in cash to shareholders. The move is to coincide with the start-up of production from the Liverpool Bay oil and gas fields.

### COMPANY RESULTS

	Turnover	Pre-tax	EPS	Dividend
Cambridge Water (F)	18.7m (15.1m)	5.14m (5.38m)	25.43p (22.87p)	8.89p (8.11p)
James Watson (F)	97.8m (90.1m)	1.40m (1.38m)	21.50p (27.4p)	6.29p (6p)
Quality Care Homes (F)	10.2m (7.98m)	2.4m (2.3m)	14.13p (12.85p)	1.815p (1.66p)
Prothellum Group (F)	16.9m (12.0m)	2.9m (1.22m)	18.7p (15p)	6.5p (-)
Applied Holographics (F)	8.08m (6.37m)	0.18m (0.67m)	0.71p (3.09p)	nil (-)
BTP (F)	982m (947m)	37.8m (37.3m)	16.57p (16.11p)	11.25p (10.71p)
John Lundy (F)	15.7m (14.8m)	0.55m (0.45m)	0.28p (0.24p)	0.1p (-)
Safelink (F)	31.4m (28.7m)	2.27m (2.08m)	5.3p (5.83p)	nil (-)
Thames (F)	3.70m (2.80m)	0.14m (0.14m)	0.81p (1.59p)	0.4p (-)

(F) - First (F) - Interim

## HEALTH SECTION

In this launch edition, *The Independent* takes an analytical view of Stephen Dorrell's Health Policies and what impact they will have on the NHS. It also follows the lives of out of town G.P.s who have been drafted in to cope with the increasing demands of inner city health services. In addition, a weekly feature will profile prominent members within the health service with *The Independent's* Health Section seeking, to cover individuals who are at the very heart of this increasingly embattled institution. This week profiles Ray Rowden, the Director of the High Security Psychiatric Commissioning Board.

For all the latest news and appointments in the Health Sector turn to

pages 9 - 12

in Today's section two of The Independent

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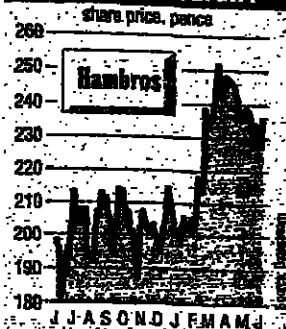


The German gold reserves are second only to those of the US and more than five times as great as those of the UK

# DATA BANK

FT-SE 100  
3710.8 -11.5  
FT-SE 250  
4433.3 -7.4  
FT-SE 350  
1878.4 -5.2  
SEAQ VOLUME  
599.4m shares,  
29,794 bargains  
Gilt Index  
92.49 +0.17

# SHARE SPOTLIGHT



# Sun Life shines out in a dull investment climate

The shine quickly came off Sun Life and Provincial when the insurance group's shares returned to the stock market after a five-year absence.

In early trading they touched 243p in their when issued form. It was a solid if unspectacular advance from the 235p flotation price. But demand in the after market was barren and by the close the price had slipped to 232p.

Sun Life disappeared when Liberty Life of South Africa and UAP of France gained control. Last year UAP took over Liberty's interest.

The French giant retains a controlling interest following the share sale.

The low key response did not worry Sun Life. Said a spokesman: "This comes as no surprise. All the comments

have been this was never going to be a rocketship but that these were shares to tuck away for the long term."

Even so Sun Life produced a rewarding business for a market almost starved of action. Seaq put volume at 41.7 million making the shares easily the most actively traded.

The rest of the market drifted aimlessly in the summer sunshine with no hint of any determined investment interest filtering through the general air of lethargy.

With many institutions seemingly content with their portfolios there appears to be little incentive for the round of late adjustments which often occur as a quarter comes to an end.

Said one trader: "So far there has been very little window dressing and unless the market moves sharply there is unlikely to be." The FT-SE 100 index slipped 11.5 points to



# MARKET REPORT

# DEREK PAIN

Stock market reporter of the year

3,710.8, provoking worries about its ability to hold above 3,700 in the dull investment climate. Turnover was just below 600 million shares which means the market is perilously close to sliding into the red.

Among blue chips British Aerospace rose 14p to a 990p peak on hopes of defence contracts but the three Footsie newcomers suffered the fate of many before them, an uninspiring debut.

Next lost 7p to 585p; Orange 6p to 237.5p and United News & Media 3p to 719p.

British Biotech endured another uncomfortable session, losing 108p to 2,400p. Panmure Gordon is suggesting a switch

into Chiroscience, off 16p to 453p. Celis International added 6p to 122p following institutional meetings.

Another newcomer, Sinclair Montrose Healthcare, made the expected healthy start, closing at 167p against a 140p placing price. The company has a computerised staff bank from which NHS trusts draw doctor and nursing cover.

Amersham International was another healthcare group in demand. The shares gained 21p to 1,018p, inspired by a one million agency cross at 1,045p.

BTR's analyst meeting left the shares a shade lower at 255p with the 95/96 warrants slipping 0.5p to 8p.

On the media pitch Mirror Group slipped 4p to 209p as Panmure Gordon shaded its profit forecasts. Columbus, the travel publisher, edged ahead 2p to 21p. Yorkshire Television continued to enjoy bid speculation, putting on 10p to 1,148p.

Tallow Oil added 3.5p to 89.5p as it duly rolled out a £50.5m rights issue at 80p a share. The ratio is one-for-five. Hambros, the merchant bank, gained 7p to 237p in brisk trading. Takeover talk is never far from the group but the latest share run-up 11p in two days - is thought to owe more to its controlling stake in Hambros Countrywide, the estate agent which should be reaping rewards from the belated upturn in the housing market.

Countrywide gained another 2p to 88p and John D Wood 4p to 64p.

Union, the financial group which is also a regular subject

of bid talk held at 91p although two delayed trades created interest. There was speculation of a Continental banking bid. Joseph Lewis, the exclusive Bahamas-based investor, has a 16.27 per cent interest. The talk is he has agreed to sell to the predator.

Debt stricken Eurotunnel managed a 2p advance to 107p as it edged slowly towards a deal with its 225 banks. Current guess is the banks may swap around 50 per cent of the group's £8.8bn outstanding debt for equity. Some form of outline agreement may be produced at Thursday's shareholders meeting.

Wace, the printer, reflected worries about its accounting policies, falling 9p to 182p, a 12 month low.

Cedardata, the computer group, firmed to 186p. Greig Middleton, the stockbroker, placed four million shares with institutions at 180p.

# TAKING STOCK

Westmount Energy, run by long-time oilmen Richard Edridge and Derek Williams, has acquired a slice of the expected action around the Falkland Islands.

It is taking a 20 per cent interest in Desire Petroleum which has 20 per cent of a group which will be bidding in the forthcoming Falklands oil licensing round.

Mr Williams, who ran Charterhall before it was taken over, is becoming chairman and chief executive and lifting his stake to 16.13 per cent. The shares rose 5p to 31p.

Shares of Birs, the construction group once teetering on the brink, rose 4.5p to 27p.

Year's figures are due soon and they should show the first profit for five years. In the first six months profits were £340,000.

# Alcoholic Beverages

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Heavenly Bodies	180.00	+0.50
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# Banking, Retail

Company
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# business

## Table talk turns to structural issue of unemployment

In 1650 a plague of fleas was convicted of disorderly conduct in Munster in Germany, and was banned from the town for 10 years



### ECONOMIC VIEW HAMISH McRAE

It is summer, so it must be the International conference season. Last weekend it was the European summit in Florence; next it is Lyons, where this time it is the Group of Seven meeting for their next annual economic summit. These events are generally as political as they are economic, leading to sneers that their aim is more to let politicians strut their stuff, than to have any serious discussion about the world economy.

But the tone of these discussions has shifted during the last 10 to 15 years. It used to be principally about macro-economics: growth, inflation, currency movements, payments imbalances and the like. Now, while there still talk about that, there is for obvious reasons much more about one structural issue, unemployment. This has dominated the last three summits, and even led to a special jobs summit last year. Expect, this weekend, more of this.

But there are surely two things missing here. One is an acknowledgment of the structural changes taking place between the developed world and what is still seen as the less developed world; the other, the structural changes taking place within developing countries, partly as a result of rapid economic growth outside the G7.

Thus the seven – the US, Japan, Germany, France, the UK, Italy and Canada – are conventionally seen as the world's largest economies, but in reality (according to an OECD study last year) China is already larger than Japan, and India larger than France. The balance will shift further, so (on IMF estimates this time) by 2004 the developing world as a whole will have a larger output than the developed world.

But at least this shift in power has

now been generally recognised and discussed in a fairly orderly way, even if the institutional structure of the G7 has failed to keep up. There has, by contrast, been a much more chaotic debate about the structural changes taking place within developed countries, with everything from competition from mainland China, the downsizing of industry, youth unemployment and the absence of a feel-good factor all jumbled together.

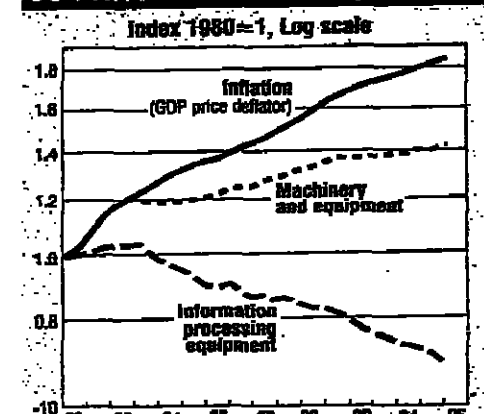
The last three are obvious concerns of mainstream politicians, and competition from low-wage countries has been brought to public notice by people like Ross Perot and Sir James Goldsmith to support their views on the need for trade barriers against the developing world. But much of the political focus has been very well, politicised – something terrible is hap-

pening, but a thoughtful analysis of one of the most important: the impact of the new technologies of the last 15 years on the developed world, and the different impact this has had on the US, Japan and Germany.

The central point is that there has been a sharp fall in the cost of capital equipment during the last 15 years. This has been most dramatic in the case of computer kit where the price has fallen in absolute terms, but there have also been falls in real terms in machinery (see left-hand graph). Investment goods have also become much more capable, thanks largely to the incorporation of chips.

Meanwhile, labour has continued to cost more. This fall in the cost of capital vs a rise in labour has encouraged companies everywhere to speed up the process of replacing people with

### US PRICE OF CAPITAL EQUIPMENT



the 1980s and only began to climb sharply after unification.

The result, BCA argues, is that the shake-out of labour from manufacturing in Germany has taken place much later than in the US or even Japan. It has further been impeded by cultural barriers.

You can see the shift in employment share between manufacturing and services (production and non-production in the case of Germany) in the right-hand graphs, which show the early, steady shift taking place in the US; a slower but equally steady shift in Japan, and not much change at all in Germany until the last two years when the shift of people out of manufacturing has been moving very fast.

What are the implications of this? BCA argues that the early and rapid use of US industry has made of these cheaper and better capital goods underpins the rating that Wall Street has given to US companies. The long and sustained US expansion it sees as the

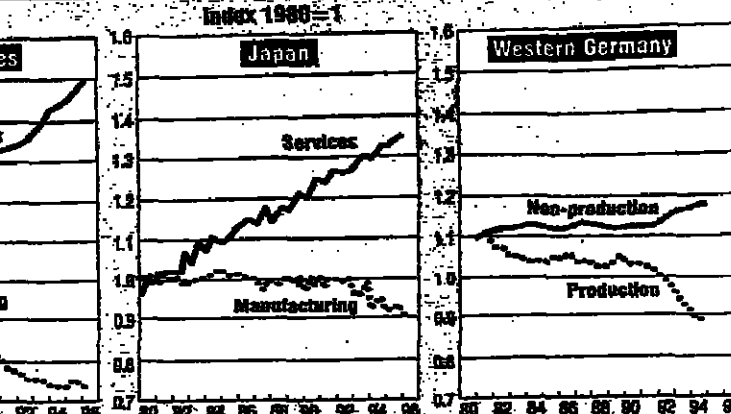
pay-off for the speed at which the US has restructured. Insofar as Japan and Germany carry out similar improvements to their industries, they too will benefit correspondingly.

Japan, it argues, is making the necessary changes, with the "jobs for life" culture eroding rapidly as companies maintain investment and continue to

improve efficiency. But it is not optimistic about the pace of change in Germany, arguing that what took the US 10 years might take Germany a generation.

Since Germany has the highest labour costs in the world, these will have to be brought into line and the slower that the country upgrades its capital stock and cuts employment in manufacturing, the greater the de-

### EMPLOYMENT SHARES IN MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES



preciation of the mark that will be needed to equalise labour costs.

There is a conclusion here for financial markets: If the mark (or the Euro which takes over from it) becomes a weak currency, there is a risk of higher inflation and higher long-term interest rates. Indeed, BCA expects German bond yields to move

that way. Cheaper capital equipment is producing a wave of adjustment around the globe, and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

Interesting idea, but is it right? It is very difficult, in the middle of what is clearly a seismic set of structural changes in the world economy, to give the correct weight to the various forces driving these changes. We will not fully understand what is happening until long after the event, maybe never. But common sense would suggest that all the array of technology that has gone into the factories and offices of developed countries over the last 15 years must have had some impact, and seeing the advent of the micro-chip and the associated fall in the real cost of capital goods as prime movers is intuitively right. I don't think they will talk about this much in Lyons, but if political leaders want to understand why such changes are happening in the developed world, then they should. This is important.

### A labour shake-out in Germany has taken place much later than in the US

opening and we've got to stop it – and much less effort seems to have been made to try and understand the forces that are at work.

Some new work by the Bank Credit Analyst Research Group, presented at a conference in Bermuda last month, ought to be in the package of papers of all the G7 delegates. It is not a complete synthesis of all the structural forces at work in the world

machines. But the shift took place at different speeds in those three economies, happening first in the US because the dollar was seriously overvalued in the early 1980s and therefore the pressure on costs was greatest; next it happened in Japan for the rise of the yen did not really get underway until the middle 1980s; and it happened last in Germany, for the mark was quite undervalued through

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Spot	1 month	3 months	D-Spot	Spot	1 month	3 months
US	123.99	5.3	7.4	1000			
Canada	20.00	11.3	10.37	136.38	2.1	2.0	0.8905
Germany	232.58	48.41	10.76	36.26	54.61		10.000
France	228.84	122.18	385.34	5.878	73.86	217.57	3.378
Italy	2372.1	48.63	142.66	15.07	44.91	123.95	100.58
Japan	163.00	75.70	225.28	10.90	45.44	136.13	71.000
ECU	124.47	11.1	45.40	12.72	7.8	23.25	0.0278
Belgium	48.58	12.7	32.26	31.06	6.5	18.16	20.578
Denmark	307.00	242.98	449.28	5.86	270.22	34.54	10.000
Netherlands	264.32	65.57	167.78	17.85	35.32	107.12	12.08
Ireland	0.8727	7.3	20.14	18.832	4.7	12.17	0.0124
Norway	10.00	10.50	30.40	65.458	42.7	10.60	4.224
Spain	168.33	21.61	69.46	128.80	32.27	64.72	84.000
Sweden	13.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Switzerland	149.82	145.12	128.82	37.34	12.17	10.00	10.00
Australia	194.86	20.91	67.35	12.933	19.21	54.56	0.0822
Hong Kong	119.71	10.17	224.70	77.383	2.12	15.55	5.0534
Malaysia	32.473	0.0	0.0	2.4885	4.1	60.80	1.6314
New Zealand	29.70	43.57	135.56	14.787	30.92	38.90	0.9842
Saudi Arabia	57.792	0.0	0.0	3.7455	2.1445	1.14	1.14
Singapore	217.09	0.0	0.0	14.038	41.30	103.48	0.0205

### Other Spot Rates

Country	Spot	Dollar	Country	Spot	Dollar
Argentina	123.99	10.887	Nigeria	18.787	85.500
Australia	163.00	10.770	Qatar	12.525	30.050
Brazil	154.82	10.002	Philippines	53.942	28.220
China	12.938	8.3301	Portugal	262.14	16.250
Egypt	52.988	3.4404	Russia	56.057	35.400
Finland	72.81	4.4798	Saudi Arabia	57.792	3.7455
Ghana	25.922	14.920	Taiwan	42.543	27.250
Greece	373.03	242.98	Thailand	46.543	27.250
India	53.708	36.000	UAE	56.568	35.730
Kuwait	4.682	0.3300			

Forward rates quoted high to low are at a discount; subtract from spot rate to add to spot rate.

\*Daily rates quoted as at 11:00am.

For the latest foreign exchange rates call 081 333 3333.

Cable cost 26p per minute (cheap rate) 48p other times.

### Interest Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
UK	5.75%	Germany	5.00%	US	5.75%
France	5.75%	Japan	5.00%	Belgium	5.00%
Italy	5.75%	Canada	5.00%	Spain	5.00%
Denmark	5.75%	Netherlands	5.00%	Sweden	5.00%
Switzerland	5.75%	Australia	5.00%	South Africa	5.00%

### Bond Yields

Country	5yr yield %	10yr yield %	Country	5yr yield %	10yr yield %
UK	7.1%	7.1%	Netherlands	5.4%	6.1%
US	6.25%	6.75%	Spain	10.0%	10.5%
Japan	5.5%	5.5%	Sweden	10.0%	10.5%
Australia	5.5%	5.5%	Switzerland	5.0%	5.5%
Germany	5.5%	5.5%	France	5.5%	5.5%

### Money Market Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
UK	5.75%	Germany	5.00%	US	5.75%
France	5.75%	Japan	5.00%	Belgium	5.00%
Italy	5.75%	Canada	5.00%	Spain	5.00%
Denmark	5.75%	Netherlands	5.00%	Sweden	5.00%
Switzerland	5.75%	Australia	5.00%	South Africa	5.00%

### Tourist Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
UK	1.00	Germany	1.00	US	1.00
France	1.00	Japan	1.00	Belgium	1.00
Italy	1.00	Canada	1.00	Spain	1.00
Denmark	1.00	Netherlands	1.00	Sweden	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	Australia	1.00	South Africa	1.00

### Life Financial Futures

Contract	Settlement price	High/Low for day	Est. Costs	Open Interest
Long Gilt (Jan 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21
Short Gilt (Jan 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21
Long Gilt (Jul 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21
Short Gilt (Jul 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21

### Life FT-SE Index Option

Settlement price	Settlement price	Settlement price	Settlement price
3711.0	3711.0	3711.0	3711.0
3711.0	3711.0	3711.0	3711.0
3711.0	3711.0	3711.0	3711.0
3711.0	3711.0	3711.0	3711.0

### Energy

Contract	Settlement price	High/Low for day	Est. Costs	Open Interest
Long Oil (Jan 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21
Short Oil (Jan 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21
Long Oil (Jul 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21
Short Oil (Jul 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21

### Commodity Indices

Index	Settlement price	High/Low for day	Est. Costs	Open Interest
Long Gilt (Jan 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21
Short Gilt (Jan 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21
Long Gilt (Jul 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21
Short Gilt (Jul 98)	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.21

## Latest Unit Trust Prices

Latest Unit Trust Prices															
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Germany made 4,093,685 passenger cars in 1994 compared with 1,446,823 made in Britain

# Shaamit to miss Irish re-match

## Racing

SUE MONTGOMERY

Irish Derby favourite Shaamit will miss Sunday's race after sustaining a foot injury in his stable. Just 24 hours after giving the go-ahead for the Epsom Derby hero to be entered for the Curragh Classic at today's supplementary stage, the colt's despondently disappointed trainer William Haggas had to break the news that his star was lame.

"He shifted the shoe on his foot which made it sore," Haggas said yesterday. "We found it at evening stables on Sunday night, and we took the shoe off."

**RICHARD EDMONDSON**  
NAP: Influence Pedler  
(Yarmouth 2.15)  
NB: Lady Sabina  
(Lingfield 5.00)

and applied a poultice. He was almost right again by the evening and will probably be sound again by Wednesday. But you can't go into a race like this one at half-cock."

The cause of the mishap is a mystery, but prolonged dry weather can affect horses' hooves (the horny walls of which comprise around 25 per cent water) making them dry out and become a less solid fabric for horse-shoe nails. Shaamit's sire Muto had a long history of problems with his shelly feet.

Haggas recalled: "Yeast did exactly the same thing with a shoe in the winner's enclosure after he won at Ascot but he was lucky enough for a nail not to touch the tender part of his foot. With Shaamit it was just one of

those unfortunate things but it is only a short-term setback."

The trainer, trying to salvage a bright side, added: "I suppose it is better that it happened when it did, as we have saved ourselves the £60,000 supplementary fee. But it's Sod's Law. I spent most of Sunday telling everyone how well he was and now I have to turn round and say this."

Shaamit, owned by Khalifa Dasmal, will now be prepared either for the Eclipse Stakes, a step back to 10 furlongs, in 10 days' time, or the King George and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at the end of July. Haggas said: "I would like to win a Group One race with him over the shorter distance, but we will play it by ear, depending on how long it takes him to get over his foot problem."

Ladbrokes, the first to bet on the Irish Derby, have promoted Derby runner-up Dushyant to favouritism at 6.4, with the one-time Derby favourite Dr Massini, who missed Epsom because of a minor injury, 2.1 and fifth-placed Alhaarth 9.2.

Peter Chapple-Hyam had been in two minds about running his French Derby runner-up Polarix Flight, an 8-1 shot, but two factors - the injury to Shaamit and the fact that the colt was sold for a large sum to a Saudi prince over the weekend - mean he will take his chance.

The Irish have won their local Derby only once in the past 10 years (with St Jovite in 1992) and the home side's defence looks weak again this year, with Rainbow Blues, second in the 2,000 Guineas at the Curragh, the first in the betting at 20-1.

## Backdrop a Plate dish

Backdrop stands out among the 16 horses left in Saturday's Newcastle Brown Ale Northumberland Plate at Newcastle, writes Ian Davies.

The Peter Chapple-Hyam trained three-year-old, not given one of John Reid's better rides in the Queen's Vase at

Royal Ascot last week, races off a handicap mark of 83 in Saturday's race, the weights for which were framed before his second place in the Italian Derby. He is rated 106 in all future events.

William Hill offer 10-1 about Backdrop. Snow Princess is the



Robert Sangster flanked by Peter Chapple-Hyam (left) and casino operator David Boden at Manton yesterday

Photograph: Robert Hallam

# Sangster finds wheel of fortune

Robert Sangster, one of racing's shrewdest operators, clinched the sport's most valuable sponsorship so far when he signed a £500,000 deal yesterday with Grosvenor Casinos.

For the next three years - starting on Diamond Day at Ascot on 27 July - the famous blue and green Sangster silks will carry the logo of Britain's largest casino operators.

It sounds like a gambling marriage made in heaven, and both parties expressed themselves content after taking their vows at Manton, the historic Wiltshire headquarters of Sangster's Sweetenham Stud operation.

"I reckon I spend £5 million a year running my operation worldwide and, while sponsorship is not absolutely necessary to carry on, with prize money in this country returning only 26 per cent this will certainly help."

Fittingly, the deal was announced on the second anniversary of the British Horseracing Board's innovative Sponsorship Framework for Racehorse Owners, pushing the amount raised to more than £5m.

## Sue Montgomery reports on a sponsorship deal reached between a casino chain and a powerful racehorse owner

Emirates nationals, and the group has already sponsored racing at Jebel Ali in Dubai.

David Boden, Grosvenor's managing director, is delighted that some of the turf's mystique is to be dispensed in his clients' direction. For his investment he will, most essentially in an industry (though one undergoing deregulation) where advertising is illegal, get his company's name and maroon-and-gold livery prominently displayed on racecourses and television.

But there will be further involvement through the naming of 10 of next year's two-year-olds with the Grosvenor prefix, a monthly Manton bulletin and, in the future, sponsorship of race days.

Boden, whose company has 32 casinos in England and Wales, employing 3,200 staff, and with more than one million

members, said: "We wanted to be associated with events and personalities over a long period of time, because this then creates a sequence of events for our casino customers to follow. We don't just want to use John Reid (Manton's main jockey) as an advertising hoarding, we want to be involved more than that."

"We did approach Newcastle United, but we decided we wanted to be involved with the best in sport, not the second best."

Sangster currently has 65 horses in training, 62 of them with Peter Chapple-Hyam at Manton, two with Barry Hills and one with Lynda Ramsden. The newly-sponsored horses include Saturday's Ascot winner Astor Place, a St Leger prospect, and the first Grosvenor Casinos runner may

be a ride for Chapple-Hyam's wife Jane in the ladies' race at Ascot.

Sangster said: "It would be nice to run one in the King George, but I won't do it just for the sake of it." He added, gallantly: "I have had 97 individual Group One winners so far. I look forward to bringing up the 100 for the new sponsors."

Court Of Honour, who missed Royal Ascot because of an injured tendon, is unlikely to be the one, as he is being prepared for a tilt at the Melbourne Cup in November and the deal does not cover Australia.

The colt's campaign will be geared towards the great handicap, where he may be joined by another Manton-trained Italian Derby runner-up, Backdrop. Chapple-Hyam said: "Court of Honour could go to Germany in July, or the Irish St Leger. But whatever happens, he will go to Melbourne. He is the ideal type of horse for that race."

## Thomson Jones is set to retire

The Newmarket trainer Harry Thomson Jones is retiring at the end of this flat season. The decision ends an illustrious career both over jumps and on the level. Jones, who has won 1,800 victories of which those with Frenchman's Cove, Chorus and Tingle Creek over obstacles and Athen's Wood, Touching Wood and Irish 1,000 Guineas winner Al Baharith, stand out.

## RESULTS

**MUSSELLBURGH**  
2.30: 1. FORDY (F) 3.10; 2. P. H. 3.10; 3. H. 3.10; 4. H. 3.10; 5. H. 3.10; 6. H. 3.10; 7. H. 3.10; 8. H. 3.10; 9. H. 3.10; 10. H. 3.10; 11. H. 3.10; 12. H. 3.10; 13. H. 3.10; 14. H. 3.10; 15. H. 3.10; 16. H. 3.10; 17. H. 3.10; 18. H. 3.10; 19. H. 3.10; 20. H. 3.10; 21. H. 3.10; 22. H. 3.10; 23. H. 3.10; 24. H. 3.10; 25. H. 3.10; 26. H. 3.10; 27. H. 3.10; 28. H. 3.10; 29. H. 3.10; 30. H. 3.10; 31. H. 3.10; 32. H. 3.10; 33. H. 3.10; 34. H. 3.10; 35. H. 3.10; 36. H. 3.10; 37. H. 3.10; 38. H. 3.10; 39. H. 3.10; 40. H. 3.10; 41. H. 3.10; 42. H. 3.10; 43. H. 3.10; 44. H. 3.10; 45. H. 3.10; 46. H. 3.10; 47. H. 3.10; 48. H. 3.10; 49. H. 3.10; 50. H. 3.10; 51. H. 3.10; 52. H. 3.10; 53. H. 3.10; 54. H. 3.10; 55. H. 3.10; 56. H. 3.10; 57. H. 3.10; 58. H. 3.10; 59. H. 3.10; 60. H. 3.10; 61. H. 3.10; 62. H. 3.10; 63. H. 3.10; 64. H. 3.10; 65. H. 3.10; 66. H. 3.10; 67. H. 3.10; 68. H. 3.10; 69. H. 3.10; 70. H. 3.10; 71. H. 3.10; 72. H. 3.10; 73. H. 3.10; 74. H. 3.10; 75. H. 3.10; 76. H. 3.10; 77. 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## sport

# Chelsea import France's Leboeuf

## Football

ANDREW MARTIN

Raoud Gullit made his second foray into Europe on Chelsea's behalf yesterday when the new player-manager brought the French centre-half, Franck Leboeuf, to Stamford Bridge from Strasbourg for £2.5m.

The balding 28-year-old defender has signed a four-year deal with the London club and is Gullit's second major capture since he took over from Glenn Hoddle last month.

Gullit, who recently persuaded his former Sampdoria colleague and Juventus striker Gianluca Vialli to join him at Chelsea, heard that he had won the race to sign Leboeuf when the club's managing director, Colin Hutchinson, and the coach, Graham Rix, were given permission to complete the deal at France's Euro '96 base in Wigan.

Gullit, meanwhile, learned

yesterday that he will have to wait an extra 24 hours before beginning his managerial career in earnest. The dictates of Sky Sports' coverage of the Premiership means Chelsea's first match of the season, against Southampton at The Dell, will be before the satellite channel's cameras on Sunday, 18 August.

Leeds United are hoping to sign Charlton Athletic's highly-rated Lee Bowyer. The 19-year-old midfielder has attracted the attention of several Premiership clubs, with Coventry and Sheffield Wednesday having offered around £2.5m. Bowyer, however, appears to be heading to Elland Road after the player and his father met the Leeds manager, Howard Wilkinson, at the weekend.

"The move is now up to the boy," Wilkinson said. "He obviously wants to be sure that whatever move he makes is the right one and it's a case now of waiting for his decision."

Wilkinson sees Bowyer as a

long-term replacement for Gary Speed, who moved to Everton last week in a £3.5m deal.

Bolton have underlined their determination to regain a Premiership place at the first attempt by announcing a £2.25m double-signing. The Danish midfield pair of Michael Johansen and Per Frandsen have agreed terms to move from FC Copenhagen.

Johansen, aged 23, is a Danish Under-21 player who captained the club last season. Frandsen, 25, has played in the full Danish international side and spent three seasons with the French club, Lille.

The deals represent Bolton's first move into the transfer market following their relegation to the First Division. They have money to spend following the £3.5m sale of the defender Alan Stubbs to Celtic.

Birmingham City's £1m bid for Blackburn's Mike Newell is being held up by the striker's wage demands.



Michael Johnson erupts from the blocks to break the 17-year-old 200m world record. Photograph: Allsport

## Johnson rides time's arrow to Atlanta

## Athletics

Michael Johnson reflected on his achievement of breaking Pietro Mennea's 17-year-old world 200 metres record and predicted the new mark might only last a few days.

The 28-year-old Texan finished in 19.66sec at the US Olympic trials in Atlanta on Sunday night, surpassing the Italian's 19.72 set at altitude in Mexico City on 12 September, 1979. Jeff Williams finished second in 20.03 and the 1992 Olympic champion, Michael Marsh, was third in 20.04.

Johnson said: "We've got three of the best runners in the world right here. So it's going to be tough again in another month at the Olympics. Whenever you've got tough competition, I think the world record could go down even further. I feel like I'm capable of running 19.5."

At the first encounter I was lucky enough to be chosen to open the batting for a Norfolk side captained by none other than WJ (Bill) Edrich of Compton and Edrich fame. When WJ retired from Middlesex, he returned to the county he had started with before the war and captained us until well into his fifties.

# Minor days a major appeal of the game



Henry Blofeld recalls the parson, the flashing blade and a brush with cricket's big time as a Norfolk part-timer 31 years ago

Thirty-one years ago, in 1965, Norfolk went to Southampton at the start of May to play Hampshire in the first round of the Gillette Cup, the original limited-over competition which began in 1963. Today they retrace their steps in the first round of this year's NatWest trophy.

In that first encounter I was lucky enough to be chosen to open the batting for a Norfolk side captained by none other than WJ (Bill) Edrich of Compton and Edrich fame. When WJ retired from Middlesex, he returned to the county he had started with before the war and captained us until well into his fifties.

In those far off days, a game against a first-class county was awarded to the top five in the previous year's minor County Championship. Nowadays most minor counties get their chance and their instant demise is an all too familiar occurrence. In 1965, it was new and breathtakingly exciting for the lucky few.

There we were, a group of part-timers, heading for a glimpse of the big-time. Our captain, whose optimism usually defied all – or most – known logic, was convinced that we could win. I am not sure that he did not convince us, too.

We were more than just a motley crew. Terry Allcock, who kept wicket, also played at wing-half for Norwich City when the Third Division South side reached the semi-final of the 1959 FA Cup and lost to Luton in a replay.

David Pilch, who used to bat and bowl the seam with equal distinction, was a direct descendant of Fuller Pilch of Norfolk and Kent in the 1840s. Claude Rutter, our other opening batsmen, was a parson and the most formidable operator in the pulpit.

It would be stretching the truth to say that the County Ground at Southampton was full. The toss was conducted in some style by WJ and Colin Ingleby-Mackenzie, now the president-elect of MCC, while we shivered in our boots at the prospect of Roy Marshall's flashing blade – he toured with the West Indies in 1950 – and Derek Shackleton, whose subtle medium pace offerings had been so successful against the West Indies in 1963, to say nothing of the tearaway pace of Butch White.

Hampshire won the toss and batted and WJ assured us it was the best possible toss to lose. We took up our positions in the field; I found myself at backward short leg to Roy Marshall, and whenever our opening bowlers pitched short, which was not infrequently, the ball hummed over my head like a wasp in mid-season form.

We did our best and none of the Hampshire batsmen were greedy; they all got some and a few rather more than that. Even so, 295 for 7 in 60 overs did not daunt our gallant captain in the least. "We can win this," he assured us. And Ian Mercer and I set forth to do battle with "Shack" and Butch White and Bob Cottam, another who was to have his chance with England.

It was Mercer and not Rutter who came in with me, because the gallant vicar had met with an accident in the field which must be unique in cricket. A tall man in rimless glasses, he was fielding in the covers and came striding in to try and prevent a quick single. At the critical moment he slipped and fell, hitting the ground and somehow managing to dislocate his jaw, which for a while made him a spent force in the pulpit.

When rain stopped play after tea "Manny" Mercer and I had put on 50 in 17 overs and as far as WJ was concerned the match was as good as won. As I came off I even got a "well played" from Len Hutton, the man of the match adjudicator. It was heady stuff. Cricket on Sundays was strictly taboo in those days and so we all trooped off to the New Forest and took part in a Sunday benefit match for, I think, Butch White. Having rest day at 50 for no wicket, even though we were chasing 296, made us all feel about eight feet tall and here we were in the New Forest on first-name terms with chaps who had played Test cricket.

Sad to say, reality soon took over on the Monday. Manny and I returned to the crease with our confidence now a trifle suspect. We took our opening stand, much too slowly, to 87 when Ingleby-Mackenzie played his trump card. He brought in the left-arm spinner Peter Sainsbury.

It is no compliment to Peter to say that we viewed his arrival at the bowling crease with enthusiasm. I was immediately stumped by a yard and a half and in the space of 13 overs Sainsbury took 7 for 30 and we lost by 148 runs. I remember WJ saying that he thought we had been unlucky. In truth, we had been bowled far too many bad balls; they had bowled very few.

At the prize-giving, Gordon Ross, the former editor of the *Cricket Monthly*, who had taken over the adjudicator from Hutton, mentioned my 60. With an addition to his 7 for 30, Sainsbury had made a small matter of 76 and he won the award. But I hope it means as much to minor county cricketers today to take part as it did for us that weekend in Southampton 31 years ago. And I hope, too, that Norfolk win today.

## Cornish grit to the fore

Most of Cornwall's part-time cricketers are understandably apprehensive at taking on Warwickshire in today's NatWest Trophy first round – but captain Godfrey Furse is more afraid of what might happen afterwards.

As he looked forward to the St Austell clash, on cricket's equivalent of FA Cup third round day, 35-year-old Furse recalled the horrific aftermath of last year's tie against Middlesex.

Following the 104-run defeat, also at St Austell, Furse, an outdoor caterer, returned to the ground with his girlfriend to pick up his hot dog van. "While I was there I thought I'd have a cup of tea," Furse said. "But as soon as I lit the match, the trailer blew up."

"We were both badly burned – I suffered 25 per cent burns and needed skin grafts. I spent the next four weeks in hospital. Some people were writing me off, but I always thought I'd play again."

A full house of 5,000 is expected today, and the holders may just struggle with a crop of injuries. Captain Dermot Reeve (hip) will have a late fitness test but Warwickshire are definitely without Nick Knight (broken finger), Tim Munton (back) and wicketkeeper Keith Piper, who has a chipped bone in his right hand.

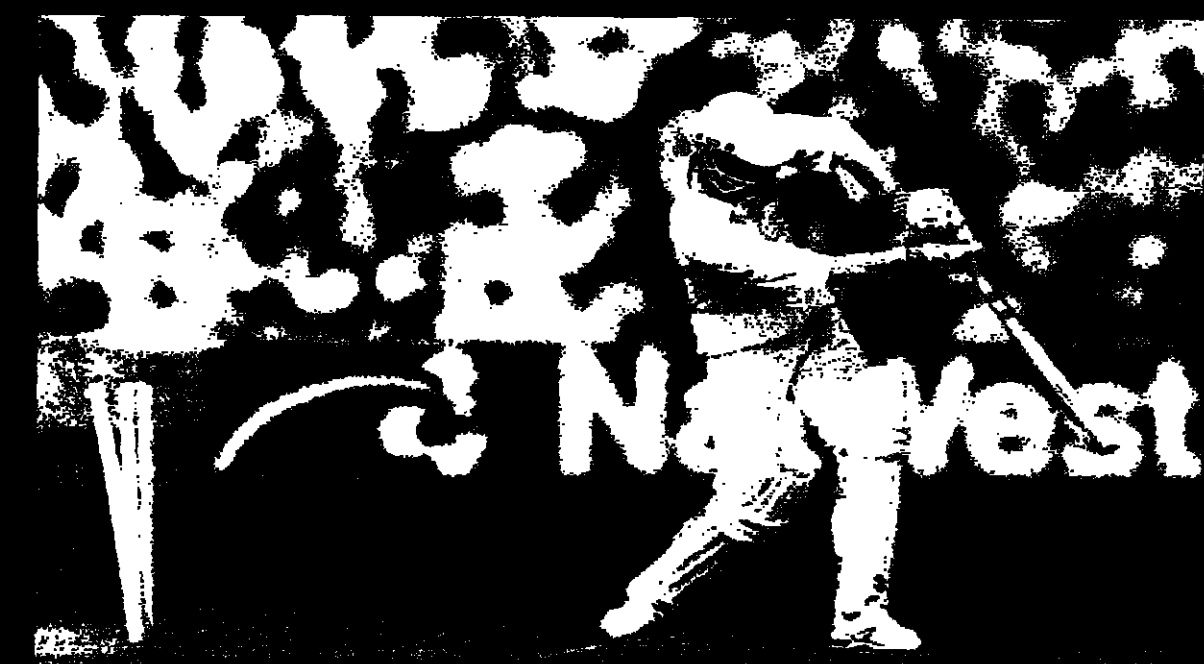
Cornwall also have problems as two players with county experience – the former Essex and Worcestershire batsman Adam Seymour and ex-Durham all-rounder Mark Briers – will be missing due to injury.

Other romantic ties are at March, Carlisle, Sleaford, Aston Rowant and Stone, where minor counties host first-class opposition in what are sure to be, festival atmospheres.

Sussex travel to Belfast to meet Ireland, while the Netherlands visit The Oval to play Surrey. There is also a northern battle between Durham and Scotland at Chester-le-Street. Devon, who are led by the former Somerset captain, Peter Roebuck, and have won the Minor Counties Championship for the last two years, take on Essex at Chelmsford.

THE INDEPENDENT CRICKET LINES	
International Tour Line 0891 881 485	
All Counties News and Results 0891 525 075	
Derbyshire	0891 525 340
Durham	0891 525 321
Essex	0891 525 372
Glamorgan	0891 525 373
Gloucestershire	0891 525 374
Hampshire	0891 525 375
Kent	0891 525 376
Lancashire	0891 525 377
Leicestershire	0891 525 378
Middlesex	0891 525 379
Norfolk	0891 525 380
Northants	0891 525 381
Nottinghamshire	0891 525 382
Somerset	0891 525 383
Staffordshire	0891 525 384
Sussex	0891 525 385
Warwickshire	0891 525 386
Worcestershire	0891 525 387
Yorkshire	0891 525 388

# The NatWest Trophy ends today. For some.



Good luck to all the teams taking part in the 16th NatWest Trophy, the UK's premier one-day competition. Will it be the start of a long and glorious campaign towards the final for your team? Or just a short walk back to the pavilion? However they perform, let's hope they make some runs before they walk.

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22

## sport

## Seles seals triumphant comeback

GUY HODGSON



The last time Monica Seles had left Centre Court it seemed it was only a matter of time when she would return as champion. She was the best player in the world and only Steffi Graf's advantages on grass had stopped her prevailing at Wimbledon. Surely she would take the women's title next year, or maybe the one after?

She returned yesterday but the near certainty of her becoming a Wimbledon winner had been snatched from her by a madman. Four years had passed since she lost the 1992 final to Graf, an interval caused by a knife attack in Hamburg. The Centre Court was hers yesterday, but the wave of emotion coming down from the dark green seats was relief at her return. The acclaim of a champion has yet to come.

With a slightly embarrassed smile, she waved back mumbled something to her opponent, Ann Grossman, and then proceeded to play like she had never been away. Devastating, overwhelming, she chased the diminutive American off court 6-1, 6-2 in 49 minutes.

Grossman, ranked 66th in the world, took her first service game to love as Seles, 22, found the range with her bowitzer groundstrokes. Then she pummeled the lines and the corners with frightening precision. Towards the end the crowd was cheering hugely every point the loser made; rarely can sympathy have shot over the net from

one player to another so quickly.

"It was just like I was walking out there for the first time," Seles, whose only show of nervousness came when she dropped her racket during a serve, said. "The crowd was so responsive and I thought 'wow, this is great' but I had to focus quickly. You cannot take too many chances out there."

Seles' victory was in keeping with the women's seeds' supremacy yesterday. Kimiko Date became the first person through to the second round, walloping her fellow Japanese, Kyoko Nagatsuka, 6-0, 6-2, which seemed cruel until Conchita Martinez, the 1994 champion, made that first result look like an act of mercy with the 6-0, 6-0 rout of the Italian, Silvia Farina.

Indeed only one of the women's seeds suffered the fate of Andre Agassi, Jim Courier and Michael Chang and even that was not surprise defeat. Chanda Rubin, the seventh seed, had to pull out of the competition at the last minute because of the wrist injury that also forced her withdrawal at Eastbourne last week.

As for the British women, Sam Smith threatened an upset when she took the first set 6-3 from the Romanian 15th seed, Irina Spirlea. The hope proved short-lived, however, because the 24-year-old from Epping was thrashed 6-1, 6-2 in the remaining two.

So it was left to Banbury's 21-year-old Claire Taylor to carry the Union Jack into the second round, although it would be unwise to break out the bunting just yet as her opponent yesterday was also British, Jo Ward.



Enquiring look: Jeremy Bates had no answer to Nicolas Pereira yesterday

Photograph: David Ashdown

The last time Taylor played at Wimbledon, two years ago, she had a match on Centre Court against Martina Navratilova in what was the great champion's valedictory tournament. Yesterday she was tucked away on Court Five and, human nature being the perverse thing it is,

found the experience more harrowing. "I wasn't nervous at all when I played Martina," she said. "I'd been doing dozens of interviews before the match and by the time I got here I was getting bored and wanted to play. Today I expected to win and I felt the pressure."

She hid it well because her serve was only threatened towards the end of her 6-3, 6-2 win. Otherwise her groundstrokes were too powerful — "I've always hit it hard, it's just that the ball goes in now," which is more than could be said for her voice. It is only just re-

covering from shouting itself hoarse on behalf of England at Wimbledon on Saturday.

Would she be going again tomorrow? "I don't know, I hope so. It depends on the scheduling of my next match." That, is against the 13th seed, Mary Pierce.

## Hard graft for Sampras

Pete Sampras, who made an uncertain start to the defence of his Wimbledon title against Andre Agassi yesterday, is well aware he is in sight of joining Reggie Doherty, Tony Widing and Rod Laver as a four-times winner of the men's singles.

Laver, who won in 1961, 1962, 1968 and 1969, is well known to most tennis buffs. Messrs Doherty and Widing may be more obscure. Doherty, a Briton, won the men's singles four years running from 1897 to 1900, while Widing, a New Zealander killed in active service during the First World War, also won four in succession from 1910 to 1913.

But in the days of Doherty and Widing being champion was a languid affair. Apart

from the year they first won, the title holder merely waited until the last day and then played the chap who had come through the field for the crown. Sampras, however, will have played four times as many matches if he wins again this year.

Meanwhile, John Feaver, the tournament director at the Lawn Tennis Association, and a former British Davis Cup player, will have an anxious fortnight. He holds the Wimbledon record of 42 aces in one match, when he played three-times champion John Newcombe in 1976. But Feaver still lost. His problem is that Goran Ivanisevic, the big-serving Croat, might break the record he holds dear.

Ivanisevic served up a record 206 aces in seven matches at the 1992 Wimbledon before losing

to Andre Agassi in the final, and he regularly delivers 30 or more aces in any five-set match. So he must be in line to beat Feaver's mark.

Thomas Muster, the World No 2, was lucky to be injured a few days before the start of Wimbledon. He has probably been saved considerable embarrassment. Muster was more than a little annoyed when seeded only seventh for the men's singles. He called it a joke, which it may have been: he should have been seeded far lower, if at all.

The 28-year-old Austrian has played four times at Wimbledon and has lost in the first round on all four occasions. Cynics might say his injury grew worse when he was drawn in the same 16 as Sampras.

## Court circular

EDITED BY IAN TASKER

## Baseball caps are de rigueur

The official Wimbledon merchandise shop is always a big money-winner and this year is proving no exception.

As well as the usual rush on T-shirts and baseball caps, the shop has stocked a new line of Panama hats, obviously hopeful of another heatwave. Another first is a large range of children's clothing, and the new purple and green check sweat-shirt and T-shirt given an added authenticity by the ball boys' and girls' usage of them.

Naturally there is a full range of neckties, belts, wristbands and socks to be had, but you don't have to be sporty to find something to spend your money on.

Lipstick-holders, key rings and pendants are all on offer at the jewellery counter, as well as the shop's most expensive item, a nine-carat gold bracelet adorned with various trinkets (racket, sun-visor, tennis shoe, etc. A bargain at only £537).

According to the manager, Jean Cooke, there is definitely a market for such items. "We get a lot of big spenders. The American and Japanese tourists, in particular, are always good customers."

Over the course of the tournament, over 40,000 visitors will purchase at least one item from the shop, with the average sale around £32. The cheapest items are socks and wristbands, yours for a fiver, and key rings which start at £6.

Curiously, the biggest-selling item at this most English of shops is an American creation — the baseball cap remains, year in, year out, the shop's No 1 seller. However, if the English summer proves as unreliable as ever, do not rule out big sales of that perennial favourite — the umbrella. At £30, it may yet come into its own.

Opening lines: the Centre Court is prepared for the start of play yesterday

Photograph: Reuters

## Strawberry meals forever

Sacrilege is being committed at Wimbledon this year, but it's all in the interests of good health. For the first time in the tournament's 120-year history, strawberries are being served — not with cream, but with yogurt.

Keeping trim does, however, have its price at Wimbledon, with the yogurt option, at £2.80, £1 more expensive than the less healthy dish with cream.

"It's a move towards healthier living," Frank McCartney, the Operations Director of the catering, Town and Country, explained.

"We are constantly updating our service for spectators at Wimbledon and after experiencing last year we knew there was a demand."

"Each year, two days after the tournament ends, we hold a major review of catering and this was one of the options we thought of."

Yesterday, on the first day of the championship, almost four times as many spectators were still sampling the strawberries with cream.

McCartney's 1,400 catering staff expect to sell two tonnes of strawberries during the Wimbledon fortnight and 285,000 cups of tea and coffee.

Another addition to the Wimbledon catering in 1996 is pizza. "After the war," McCartney said, "people were content to eat whatever came in front of them."

"But in the 1990s things have changed so Wimbledon must change as well."

## THE SEEDS' PROGRESS

MEN'S SINGLES		WOMEN'S SINGLES	
Holder: Pete Sampras (United States)		Holder: Steffi Graf (Germany)	
1 P. Sampras	16 S. Agassi	1 S. Graf	16 S. Agassi
2 A. Agassi	17 J. McEnroe	2 I. Spirlea	17 J. McEnroe
3 J. McEnroe	18 J. Courier	3 I. Spirlea	18 J. Courier
4 J. Courier	19 J. Courier	4 I. Spirlea	19 J. Courier
5 J. Courier	20 J. Courier	5 I. Spirlea	20 J. Courier
6 J. Courier	21 J. Courier	6 I. Spirlea	21 J. Courier
7 J. Courier	22 J. Courier	7 I. Spirlea	22 J. Courier
8 J. Courier	23 J. Courier	8 I. Spirlea	23 J. Courier
9 J. Courier	24 J. Courier	9 I. Spirlea	24 J. Courier
10 J. Courier	25 J. Courier	10 I. Spirlea	25 J. Courier
11 J. Courier	26 J. Courier	11 I. Spirlea	26 J. Courier
12 J. Courier	27 J. Courier	12 I. Spirlea	27 J. Courier
13 J. Courier	28 J. Courier	13 I. Spirlea	28 J. Courier
14 J. Courier	29 J. Courier	14 I. Spirlea	29 J. Courier
15 J. Courier	30 J. Courier	15 I. Spirlea	30 J. Courier

## QUOTE OF THE DAY

"It is no fun going out playing against guys who are stronger and better than me. I did not want to hang on to a situation where I was out of my depth and I am aware that I am getting out of my depth."

Jeremy Bates bids farewell to Wimbledon

## STATISTICS OF THE DAY

12,500 — bottles of champagne sold at Wimbledon.  
4 — number of players who have withdrawn from Wimbledon.  
24 — number of women playing their first Wimbledon.  
339 — the number of weeks Steffi Graf has been world No 1.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

Sunny Maximum temperature 22C

## Briton rescued from the Atlantic

Sailing

The QE2 was among shipping diverted yesterday to search for a British yachtman after his boat sank 700 miles out to the Atlantic, writes Stuart Alexander.

Peter Crowther, 50, had just two minutes to escape from his 28-year-old boat, *Galaxy Blazer* of Dart. He then spent more than six hours being thrown around in a tiny life raft in 20-foot waves before the Swedish container ship Atlantic Compass picked him up. He will be taken to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Crowther, a pony-tailed publican from Stoke Gabriel, near

Dartmouth, was competing in his fifth Singlehanded Transatlantic Race from Plymouth to Newport, Rhode Island.

"The boat slid down a big wave and then there was an almighty bang and the water started pouring in," he said. "I could see straight away there was no point in doing anything but getting out."

In separate incidents, the Frenchman Francis Joyon, leading the race and on track to smash the 10-day record, capsized, and the favourite to win the monohull class, his compatriot Yves Parlier, was dismantled.

Joyon was picked up by a fishing boat when his 60-foot trimaran, *Banque Populaire*, capsized in a "freak gust" less than 24 hours from the finish, and on course to beat the record of 10 days, nine hours and 15 minutes set by Loick Peyron in 1988.

Peyron is now second to Paul Vatine in *Haute Normandie* and both could still break the record, as the monohulls are still led by Italy's Giovanni Soldini in the 50-footer *Telecom Italia* after Yves Parlier's radically-designed 60-footer, *Aquiline Innovations*, was dismantled in some of the stormy weather the fleet has been enduring.

## EVENING RACING RESULTS

**WARWICK**  
6.35: 1. SPONG WITH THE BAND (G) 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 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1180. 1181. 1182. 1183. 1184. 1185. 1186. 1187. 1188. 1189. 1190. 1191. 1192. 1193. 1194. 1195. 119



German tourists spend a total of \$37bn a year - only just behind the total for all Americans

# EURO 96

# sport

## Technically there is a lot of ground for England to make up but the morale of British players should never be underestimated

When it came to penalties at Wembley last Saturday, the organisers of Euro 96 must have looked on with a great deal of apprehension. They knew that the success of their tournament depended upon England remaining in contention.

It is fairly safe to assume that England's dead-eye precision, and then David Seaman's save from Nadal, came as great relief to the blizzarded fraternity. They knew that without England the championship would have immediately lost impetus.

Leaving aside a flood of national euphoria and tabloid ranting, this was emphasised by a negative response to events in the other quarter-finals. Looking at those matches, one live between the Czech Republic and Portugal at Villa Park, the others on television, Euro 96 looked less than has been imagined in the context of England's heady progress.

That some rather extravagant estimates have been reached over the last two weeks or so was wearisomely evident. Having established a reputation for technical brilliance, Croatia ran out of spirit when losing to Germany at Old Trafford. The Netherlands improved on a woeful performance against England when meeting France but left the impression that they are not strong on commitment. France, who have been made favourites, promised a lot but have yet to deliver.

Portugal's loss to the Czechs was a bitter disappointment to their supporters but still predictable. Exciting players, quick and tidy on the ball but

caught up in a five-a-side mentality. Marred by the German referee, Krug, whose incompetence was quite staggering, the game revealed collective shortcomings in Portugal that had been obscured by individual artistry.

Germany are functional and threatening but do not quicken the pulse. The star, as Bert Vogts says, is the team. Despite losing four of their first-choice players to a ludicrous spate of cautions, the Czechs have big hearts and will be hard to beat but only Karel Poborsky, whose marvellous job defeated Portugal, seems to possess the brilliance that gets spectators out of their seats.

Let us suppose that England had gone out to Spain and Germany to Croatia. The organisers would have been left with two semi-finals of little interest. British newspapers would have turned their full attention to proceedings at Wembley, found some other patriotic theme to make a fuss about, and television ratings would have plummeted.

Instead we have a semi-final that could be sold six times over and will attract a huge television audience. I have not personally sought an official comment on this but everyone connected with the way things have developed because to my mind Euro 96 has not lived up entirely to expectations. There have been a number of excellent matches but none so far to suggest the presence of a dominant force in European football.

There has been something of the curator's egg about England's efforts. Poor against Switzerland, better in periods against Scotland, they exceeded all expectations in outplaying the Dutch but were generally outclassed by Spain.

That England, a reasonable team



KEN JONES  
COMMENTARY

The local interest. British newspapers would have turned their full attention to proceedings at Wembley, found some other patriotic theme to make a fuss about, and television ratings would have plummeted.

but not a great one, have a real chance to become champions of Europe says something about the overall standard and raises a thought or two about the future. Technically, there is a lot of ground for England to make up but the instinctive morale of British footballers should never be underestimated and is greatly admired elsewhere in the game.

It brought England through against Spain, who were the superior craftsmen, and could get them past Germany. "Nobody enjoys playing against us," is an argument put forward by British coaches when involved in European club competitions.

A thing the authorities must ensure now is that the remaining games of Euro 96 are refereed sensibly. Their policy so far has been wide

open to criticism and a blight on the championship. Unless it is altered for future tournaments, it may be necessary to have squads of 30 players, an impossibility for small countries unless they call on men who are clearly not up to international standard.

There have been alarming anomalies. Players have been cautioned for small errors in timing and yet the Croatian defender, Bilic, was allowed to remain on the field against Germany after kicking a floored opponent. Krug handed out nine cautions and a red card at Villa Park on Sunday but missed a vicious foul on a Portuguese defender that should have resulted in instant dismissal.

Not for the first time, it is in order, I think, to suggest that the authorities get their act together.

## Millichip 'regrets' Venables' exit

GLENN MOORE

For the first time in what seems months, we have two whole days without football. What to do? Talk to your partner (if they are still there), soylite the lawn, buy fresh food, rather than eat microwaved Polyfills?

No. Talk about football. After the drama of the weekend everyone was having their tuppence or penny-worth yesterday. While Terry Venables spoke of matching the German mark, Franz Beckenbauer tipped England to win tomorrow's Wembley semi-final.

In Birmingham they went one better, the FA arranging a whole day's conference, with 600 delegates, just to talk about the game. There was also the first sign of buck passing as Sir Bert - "Venables will be coach over my dead body" - Millichip said he "regretted" Venables would not be staying on but insisted it was not his fault.

The FA chairman's colleague, Charles Hughes, went even further, claiming credit for everything from England's abil-

ity to take penalties, to rising attendances, to the Premier League's new wealth. To no-one's surprise, the FA's director of coaching had a set of statistics to back himself up.

Also in Birmingham, Andy Roxburgh, UEFA's technical director, delivered the sort of reasoned, yet passionate address that made one wish he had not turned down a similar job with the FA.

Since the successful accessions of Terry Venables and Craig Brown - and continual disaster on the European club front - coaching has become fashionable in Britain, but Roxburgh recalled "18 years of working against the contempt people

had for training [coaches]". Afterwards Roxburgh, the former Scotland coach, said that "for years the difference between the UK and countries like Germany and France is they have had professionals training and doing the coaching whereas we have had amateurs. Only now have we adopted a professional mentality."

The man responsible for running coaching in England since 1964 listened without a flicker of self-doubt. Hughes did admit that England had "not taken advantage" of the 1966 World Cup win, because the structure to do so was not in place. "It is now," he said, "and a win in Euro 96 would act as a spur and enhance what we are doing."

Hughes's department does appear to have belatedly realised that coaching needed to be modernised, and a new system begins in August. The high-priest of long-ball football ("87.1 per cent of goals come from five passes or less," he claimed yesterday) was given unexpected support from Bert van Linen, the assistant coach of the Netherlands. "I'm a fan of Wembley," he said. "We can't find that kind of player. Dutch players are too lazy and too intelligent, they don't want to play that way."

Two of the tournament's better referees have been awarded the remaining Wembley matches. Sander Puhl, of Hungary, who refereed the World Cup final, takes charge of England-Germany tomorrow and Pierluigi Pairetto, who refereed England-Scotland, will oversee Sunday's final.

England's chances of reaching that stage continued to improve yesterday in line with the steady recovery of Paul Gascoigne (ankle), Teddy Sheringham (dead leg), Tony Adams (knee) and Darren Anderton (hamstring). None trained but all are getting better.

One unlikely source appears convinced. Beckenbauer, the former World Cup-winning German captain and coach, said: "England start favourite because their team have really improved and are at home. Germany were lucky to beat Croatia and they will have to work hard to get to the final without Jürgen Klinsmann."

Venables, naturally, put the onus on Germany suggesting they were the team to measure against. "They have all-round players and they always seem to be able to come out just on the right side of games."

This is Venables' final week and Millichip, stirred by "the finest exhibition by an English football team that I have seen in the last 30 years" against the Dutch, admitted: "I have spoken to Terry and he knows I did my utmost to persuade him not to go. So yes, I regret that about that. But we have made a very good appointment in Glenn Hoddle to take over."



France's Marcel Desailly (left) and Dennis Bergkamp, of the Netherlands, tussle for the ball during Saturday's quarter-final Photograph: Reuters

## Klinsmann searches for some good news

CLIVE WHITE

Bert Vogts and his players wished first to "rejoice" in their quarter-final victory over Croatia before contemplating the semi-final with England, the interpreter said at Old Trafford. Clearly there had been something lost in translation. Never has there been a team who looked less like rejoicing than the Germans on Sunday.

The tears which welled up in Jürgen Klinsmann's eyes as he hobbled off the pitch and out of the tournament with a torn calf muscle gave way, at the after-match press conference, to a sad demeanour, the like of which we never saw during his all too brief stay in this country with Tottenham.

Whatever good his absence will do for England - and it will be considerable - is far outweighed by his loss to a tournament which is long on competence but short on such individual greatness. Croatia's cynical, calculating role in his demise has undone much of the sporting goodwill extended to that nation since its struggle for independence.

As befits a captain, Klinsmann, despite his misfortune, searched hard for a silver lining. He found a similarity between their present predicament with injuries and that of morale during Italia 90. "We only just scraped by against the Czechs in

the quarter final, winning 1-0 with a meagre performance, and there was some insecurity within the team, but we went on to become world champions," he said. "You have to be positive, positive orientated - that's what I am, that's what my team-mates are. Maybe this call of mine will be okay for Wednesday. We shall have to wait and see."

Assuming that neither Klinsmann nor his fellow striker Fredi Bobic, who dislocated his shoulder, will make miraculous recoveries, Vogts will have to mend and make do. With Jürgen Kohler and Mario Basler long since out of the running, and Stefan Reuter and Thomas Hässler barely able to run at all, it was hardly surprising that Vogts should recoil at the suggestion of a further "battle" with England, who, it should be remembered, have the benefit of an extra day's rest.

There are suggestions that he may be tempted not to replace like with like in attack, but instead present a more creative front. Since Vogts has struggled throughout this tournament to find an adequate partner for Klinsmann, it would make sense not to field two sub-standard strikers but to deploy just one with perhaps Andreas Möller, originally a striker, in close support. Perhaps then a place could be found in midfield for Mehmet Scholl, the Bayern Munich playmaker, as well as Hässler.

When he has finished dealing with a veritable barrage of questions about everything from life as Eric Cantona through France's prospects of reaching the final of Euro 96 to the ravings of racists at home - Marcel Desailly poses one of his own.

"Who's the referee?" the tournament's outstanding defender asks about tomorrow's semi-final against the Czech Republic at Old Trafford. On hearing that it is a Scotsman, Les Mottram, his face lights up. "Oh, that's okay then," Desailly says, miming the illegal use of an elbow before joining in the laughter of the assembled scribes over this insight into a European's perception of the British burly-burly.

The Milan player's concern centres on the fact that he has a yellow card hanging over him from the group fixtures. One injudicious challenge, or indeed an error of judgement by the match official, could put him out of Sunday's final. It was, he confesses, in the back of his mind throughout Saturday's attritional draw with the Netherlands at Anfield, which France eventually won on penalties.

Not that Desailly will be holding back or taking for granted victory over the Czechs. "I was very surprised when they beat Italy and again when they put out Portugal, but that's football," he says. "Now we're in the same position as the Por-

## Desailly wary of the yellow peril

Phil Shaw on the French defender who has been instrumental in helping his country reach the semi-finals

tuguese, who were probably better collectively and individually but still lost.

"We played the Czechs in Bordeaux last year and were 2-0 down before Zinedine Zidane scored twice late on to make a draw. It shows how much we must respect them. They're a dangerous team."

The 27-year-old Desailly, born in China but adopted by the French coach-general in Accra before moving to Nantes at the age of four, has gained European Cup-winners' medals with Marseille and Milan. For all his big-match experience,

however, he has never played at Wembley.

"It might be the one time in my life, so I must make the most of it if we get through. Ideally I want us to play England - that would be a nice party. I think they'll beat the Germans because they have the spirit and support, and Germany have lost a lot with Klinsmann's injury."

Desailly describes English football as "spectacular to watch", adding as tactically as possible that there are "still problems at a tactical level". He is impressed by the strength and opportunism of Alan Shearer,

who reminds him of Jean-Pierre Papin in their Marseille days, and recalls tangling with Paul Gascoigne in Serie A. "Sometimes he was walking. When he started to run, he was dangerous."

But the Englishman who has really caught his eye is Steve McManaman. "I believe he'd do well in Italy, because he's quick and goes past people." The infectious smile signifies an affectionate "Which I don't like."

Mention of players who flourish as defenders (although the versatile Desailly operates in midfield for Milan) leads us on to the Frenchman known as

"Dieu" at tomorrow's venue. "You still ask about Cantonal," he says, politely incredulous. "We're sorry for Eric, of course, but the coach made his decision and that's it. We're in the semi-finals, so why are we talking about Cantona?"

Nevertheless, France would doubtless love to call on Manchester's finest now that Christophe Dugary is injured and Christian Karembeu suspended. Desailly is no more willing to be lured into that debate than he was to be put off by Hristo Stoichkov's insults, though he admits: "We don't have much fantasy in our team."

"What we do have is continuity and consistency. We don't win one 5-0 and lose the next. It's now 27 games unbeaten. We're like Robocop, very organised and efficient, and perhaps more technical than England."

As for yesterday's outburst by the French fascist leader about the number of "foreigners" in the side and their alleged ignorance of "La Marseillaise", one of its principal targets says with quiet dignity: "When I pull on the blue shirt I'm conscious that I'm representing France, and of the importance of that. But me singing to satisfy Le Pen? I don't think so."

Desailly is black and blue and proud of it. The only problem on the semi-final horizon is the referee's yellow.

## Poborsky rides Euro express

Every major football tournament throws up an unlikely hero - Salvatore Schillaci at Italia 90 is one of the more obvious examples - and Euro 96 is no exception. The media's current favourite is a skinny, long-haired 24-year-old from Prague who rejoices in the nickname "Express Train" and looks as though he has just failed an audition for *Spinal Tap*.

Karel Poborsky had already made a big impression with his non-stop running and probing as the Czech Republic beat Italy 2-1 and then snatched a dramatic 3-3 draw with Russia to qualify for the quarter-finals. At Villa Park on Sunday, however, he went even further and put himself in the sporting headlines across Europe with the most impudent goal of the tournament to date.



MAN ON THE SPOT  
Karel Poborsky

Poborsky's audacious lob over a startled Portuguese goalkeeper, Vítor Baia, gave the Czechs a 1-0 quarter-final win and a date with France in the last four tomorrow. It also put the Slevia Prague winger firmly in European football's shop window. He has another year to run on his contract with the Czech champions, but he could

be on his way west long before the 12 months are up. "There is no question that I would like to play in a top league at some stage, be that in Italy or Germany," Poborsky said. "I will do my best to achieve that dream."

His Czech squad-mate Pavel Smrcek thinks Poborsky would do well in the Premiership. "I see no reason why Karel couldn't do an excellent job for a top English club," the Newcastle goalkeeper said. "He has the qualities to succeed here, as many have seen during our games at Euro 96."

For now, though, tomorrow's semi-final at Old Trafford is all that matters for Poborsky. With four of his colleagues suspended for the game against France, he will be bearing a heavy burden on his skinny frame.

Rupert Maltby

## euro-spy

EDITED BY RUPERT METCALF

### England set for fair play win

England are on track to win UEFA's 'Fair Play' award for Euro 96. The beaten champions, Denmark, head the league table, based on bookings and sendings-off received, after 28 matches of the tournament. However, second-placed England, who meet Germany in the last four tomorrow at Wembley, could move into top spot.

Gary Neville, who is suspended from the semi-final, is

only England's second player to miss a game - Paul Ince is expected to return after missing the defeat of Spain on Saturday because of two yellow cards. England won the award for good behaviour on the pitch at the 1990 World Cup in Italy.

England's 1996 record: 2 England 8.14; 3 Italy 6.4; 4 Netherlands 7.56; 5 Germany 7.51; 6 France 7.15; 7 Scotland 7.52; 8 Turkey 7.52; 9 Russia 7.43; 10 Yugoslavia 7.43; 11 Croatia 7.53; 12 Slovenia 7.36; 13 Slovenia 7.14; 14 Spain 7.07; 15 Czech Republic 6.95; 16 Switzerland 6.76.

EURO 96 XI			
Chosen from the qualifying lists			
SEANAIN (SPAIN)	SAMMER (GERMANY)	STOICHKOV (BULGARIA)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)
BLANK (FRANCE)	MECHACEN (FRANCE)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)
CHENILLE (ENGLAND)	MECHACEN (FRANCE)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)
CHENILLE (ENGLAND)	MECHACEN (FRANCE)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)
CHENILLE (ENGLAND)	MECHACEN (FRANCE)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)
CHENILLE (ENGLAND)	MECHACEN (FRANCE)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)
CHENILLE (ENGLAND)	MECHACEN (FRANCE)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)
CHENILLE (ENGLAND)	MECHACEN (FRANCE)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)
CHENILLE (ENGLAND)	MECHACEN (FRANCE)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)	SEANAIN (SPAIN)

FOOTBALL: THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

"Semi-hochu, na mou hlavu..."

... which is Czech for:

"Over 'ere son, on me 'ead..."

### EURO 96

Semi-Finals

France v Czech Republic (S.O.)  
(at Old Trafford, tomorrow)

England v Germany (2.30)  
(at Wembley, tomorrow)

Final

Sunday: (7.0) (at Wembley)

Leading goalscorers

FOUR GOALS: Shearer (England), Adams, Shearer, France (at Wembley, tomorrow), B. Laudrup (Denmark), Karembeu (Germany), Saliu (Croatia).

TWO GOALS: Conslighi (Italy), Shearer (England), Sammer (Germany).

Discipline

SUSPENDED FROM SEMI-FINALS: G. Müller (England), Karembeu (France), B. Laudrup (Denmark), Karembeu (Germany), Saliu (Croatia).

ON ONE YELLOW CARD: England: Adams, Shearer, Birmingham, Southgate, France: Di Meo, Berc, Digne, Desailly, Dugary, Deschamps, Germany: Reuter, Hässler, Möller, Kurz, Zieg, Bierhoff, Häßler, Sammer, Czech Republic: Druks, Nemec, Smrcek.

Court circles  
Baseball  
are de rigueur



